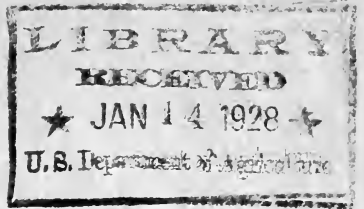


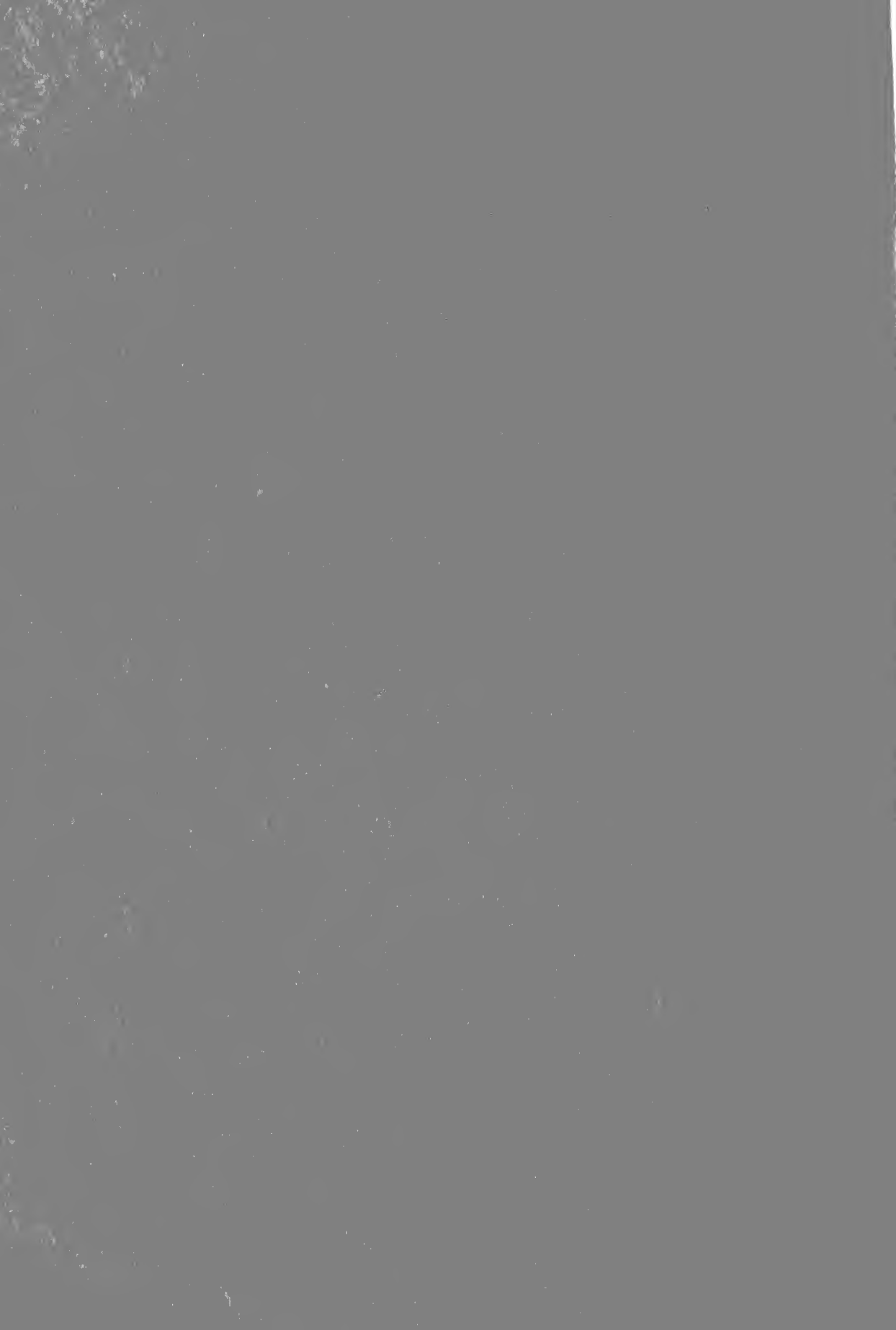
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To grow the BEST Nursery Stock, Citrus, Deciduous Fruit and Ornamental, that is possible to grow.

To serve our patrons in a courteous, intelligent manner and give them full value for the money they pay.

To conduct our business in a business-like manner, doing every reasonable thing to insure satisfaction to our customers.



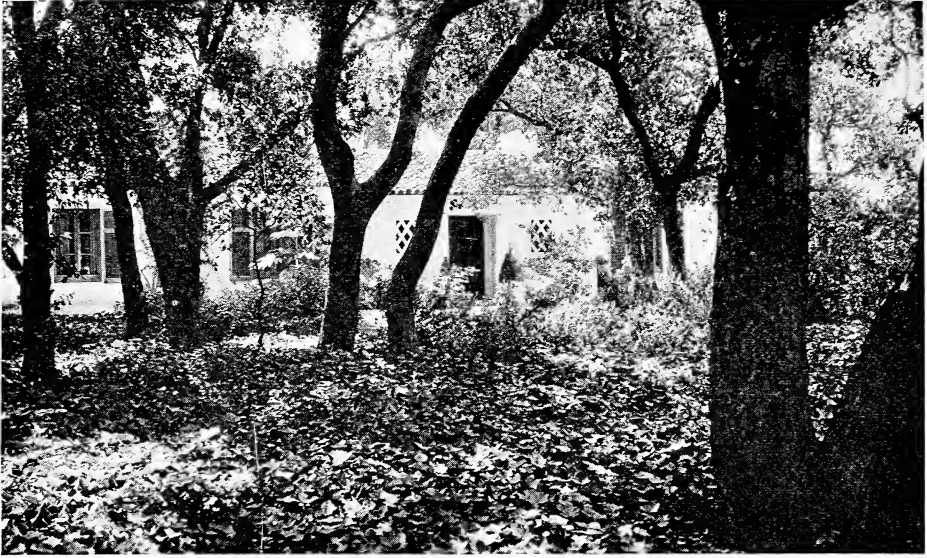
If you do not find what you want in this catalog, ask us—we have many items not listed here because of insufficient quantity.



HOBBS-GREGG NURSERIES, Inc.

Salesyard: BONITA AVENUE

SAN DIMAS : Los Angeles County : CALIFORNIA



Plan Your Garden When You Plan Your Home

The first records of landscape gardening or landscape architecture are to be found in the Bible and the records of ancient Egypt, Babylon and Greece. From this early time up to the present there have been different periods and styles of gardens and garden architecture. Some of these types have adapted themselves to the conditions of various countries and have become in themselves distinct types.

In Southern California where there are so many fine examples of the different types and styles of home architecture, there should also be fine examples of the gardens of the same periods and countries. A Spanish garden is not in keeping with a half-timber English house, nor would the firs, pines and other conifers that suggest the cold north country be appropriate to the Spanish or pueblo style of house.

Plan your garden when you plan your house. This is a good slogan, for the garden should be your out-o'-doors room. Should be a part of the house and arranged with the same idea of utility and beauty as the living room or a bedroom.

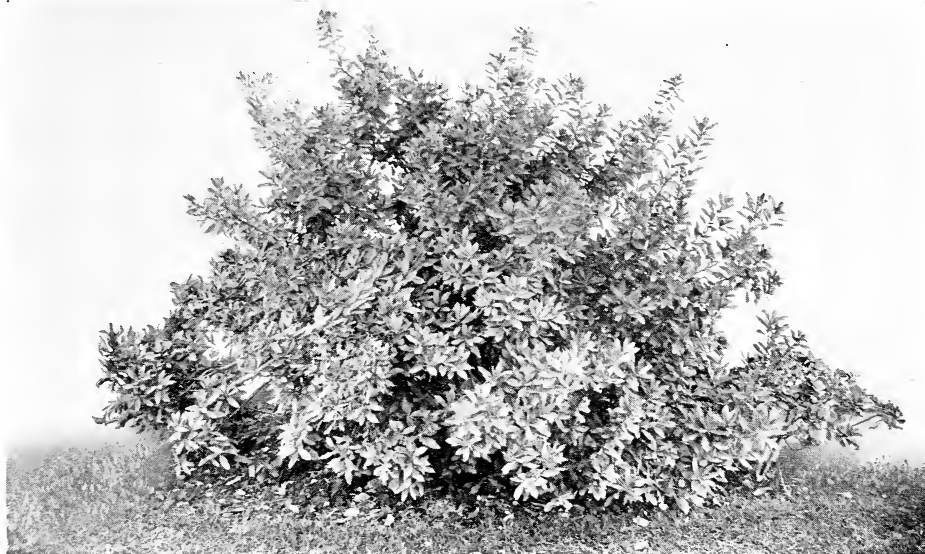
Landscape architecture does not mean merely the arrangement of flowers and trees and shrubs in the garden and grounds, but it also refers to the arrangement and layout of walks, drives, garden walls, and sometimes even the lowly incinerator or garbage bucket, for these must be hidden.

This art of making the outside of the home as livable as the inside is not a new art. It is as old as civilization itself. The original purpose was to satisfy the desire for luxury and to provide more livable surroundings. These are the same reasons that apply today.

Landscape Gardening has been described as "The practice of arranging the surface of the land together with all the various elements on the surface, for human use, habitation, convenience and enjoyment, in such a way as to create a beautiful picture or composition possessing all the aesthetic qualities of an organized whole, and may be classed with such fine arts as painting."

The HOBBS-GREGG NURSERIES can help you with your landscape problems. We will give them our careful and sympathetic attention. This service for the average sized home will cost you nothing. Come in at any time and talk the problem over with us.

Ornamental Evergreen Trees and Shrubs



ARBUTUS UNEDO—Splendid shrub for heavy foliage, good spread and beautiful fruit.

ABELIA RUPESTRIS (*grandiflora*). Rapid grower of tall, spreading habit, attaining a height of from three to six feet in two years. Blooms from June to October. Foliage heavy under suitable conditions and in winter leaves take on a reddish color. Flowers white, tinged with light pink. Hardy in all respects.

ABERIA caffra (Kei Apple). Tall growing shrub, dark green foliage and heavy thorns. Bears golden yellow fruit about one inch in diameter, thin skinned and juicy. Excellent for jam and jelly; edible when fresh.

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple). Large growing shrub attaining proportions of a small tree. Leaves are shaped like the eastern sugar maple and bears flowers similar to the Hollyhock. The most common varieties have either salmon-red, or pale yellow blooms. Will stand a good deal of frost, but not a severe freeze. Likes sun.

ACACIA baileyana. One of the best. Grows extremely rapidly. Leaves are feathery and finely divided. Flowers are produced very early in the utmost profusion and a deep golden color, February and March.

cultriformis. A dwarf variety, growing 7 to 8 feet in 5 years, often trimmed to 3 or 4 feet. Bluish foliage, triangular shaped leaves, golden flowers. Blooms in May or June. Very hardy.

dealbata (Silver Wattle). Large spreading, eventually 50 to 60 feet. Silver-gray fern-like foliage, golden yellow flowers blooming February and March. A hardier and longer lived tree than the Baileyana.

floribunda (Everblooming Acacia). Fast grower to 18 to 20 feet. Makes round shapely head. Long willowy leaves, creamy yellow clusters, blooming almost constantly.

melanoxylon (Black Acacia). Tall, compact grower, 50 to 60 feet. Heavy foliage, dark yellow flowers very inconspicuous blooming March or April. Very hardy and used extensively in California as street tree.

ARALIA (Rice Paper Plant). Erect tree-like, grows rapidly 10 to 12 feet. Leaves palm-like and covered with white down, very tropical appearance. Flower clusters 2 to 3 feet in diameter, creamy-white.

ARBUTUS—unedo (Strawberry Tree). A small tree, often considered a large shrub. Grows very dense, especially when pruned back a little each year. Leaves are dark green with red tinged edges. Flowers are small and inconspicuous, but fruit is abundant and as it ripens, colors from yellow to vermilion and resembles strawberries. Hardy in all respects.

ASPIDISTRA (*Lurida*). One of the most common of our shade loving plants. Has long pointed leaves from 8 to 18 inches long and about 3 to 5 inches wide, borne on smooth, slender stems. Leaves are very dark green, springing from underground stems like Bamboo. An excellent house plant.

AUCUBA (*Japonica*). A splendid plant for house or shady place. Will stand morning sun, but does better where shade is reasonably constant. Leaves are large, very dark and shiny, with knotted edges. Tropical in appearance. Varigated types are either flecked with golden spots or the leaves are roughly edged with yellow. Slow grower and requires moisture.

BANANA abyssinnian (ornamental). The most ornamental of the bananas with large graceful plume-like leaves, 5 to 10 feet long and 1 to 3 feet wide. The midrib and stem of the leaves is a deep wine red. The trunk is short and stocky. After several years it bears a very large spike bloom, drooping almost to the ground. Plant dies after blooming. Susceptible to frosts.

orinoco (fruiting or edible). Not as striking as the abyssinnian but more permanent. The leaves are not nearly as large and the trunk is smooth and straight. New stems spring up as suckers, constantly increasing the size of the plant. Fruit will often ripen in mild locations. Will recover after severe freeze.

OUR SELECTED STOCK IS YOUR GUARANTEE

BERBERIS darwini (Barberry). One of the most attractive of the Barberry family. Leaves are small with three sharp thorns at the tip. Coloring is a very dark green during the summer, while in the winter months most of the leaves take on brilliant shades of red. Eventually grows from 2 to 4 feet tall. Hardy in every respect.

illicifolia (Holly Leaved Barberry). Very similar to the *Mahonia aquifolia*. Grows from 3 to 5 feet high with a spread of about two-thirds its height. Leaves appear in tufts on older plants and are very prickly along edges, taking on quite brilliant coloring during winter months, while stems become quite bare, sometimes dropping all leaves.

BUDDLEIA asiatica. This is one of the few winter blooming plants which flowers prolifically from December to April. Blooms appear on tips of branches and twigs, clusters of white, similar to the lilac flowers and are very fragrant. Grows very rapidly, from 6 to 10 feet in one year is average maximum growth. Frequent pruning increases bushiness.

variabilis magnifica (Butterfly Bush). This is the most common of all Buddleas and without doubt the most beautiful. If there are butterflies in the vicinity they will gather around this plant. Bloom spikes are sometimes over a foot in length, and taper out to a point on the extreme end, color being a peculiar bluish-lavender shade. Grows very quickly and thrives on heavy pruning. Flowering period from June to November.

BUXUS japonica (Japanese Boxwood). One of the most common and yet one of the best of the small hedge plants. Leaves small and glossy and when plant is kept trimmed, as in a hedge, leaves will appear to be almost solid. Very good for pots, tubs or formal gardens. More rapid in growth than English Boxwood. Likes the sun better than a shady location.

sempervirens (arborescens) (English Boxwood). A slower grower and darker green than the Japanese Boxwood. For a low, permanent hedge, nothing could be better because the growth is slow and therefore little pruning is required. Develops nicely for trimmed specimen plants. If left untrimmed, will grow to be a very attractive shrub of considerable height.

suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood). The widely known dwarf form. Foliage small, deep green and dense. Excellent for small hedge along walks, etc.



Buddlea Asiatica

CALLISTEMON rigidus (robusta) (Bottle Brush). Blooms during summer and is one of the most striking plants imaginable. Stamens of flowers are wine-red and stand out rigidly around a twig for two or three inches of its length, resembling brush used for scrubbing bottles. Habit of growth is slow, very stiff and rigid, foliage sparse and a dull olive green. Maximum height 6 to 12 feet.

lanceolatus. This is an entirely different plant in appearance than the *rigidus*. Leaves are broader and softer and branches more pendulous. Flowers are not quite as prominent, but general outline of shrub is more pleasing as it grows older.

CAMELLIA japonica. Grows slowly but blooms when quite young. Colors pink, white and red. A beautiful wax-like flower, some varieties producing variegated colors; winter blooming.

CAMPHOR officinalis (Camphor Tree). Grows to 40 feet; dense light green foliage, hardy and free from insects. One of the best street or shade trees.

CAROB TREE (St. John's Bread). Admirably adapted for street and specimen planting; dark green foliage; shaped like an umbrella tree; very hardy for drought, cold and heat.

CARPENTERIA californica (White Anemone). A splendid native shrub bearing profuse clusters of large, fragrant, pure white flowers with yellow stamens. A beauty for your garden.

CARRISA grandiflora (Natal Plum). One of the very best bushy shrubs. round leaves, black-green; white jasmine-like flowers, small red fruit, resembling cranberries, which stay on the trees a long time after ripening.

CASSIA artemesoides. A pretty shrub with finely cut silvery-gray foliage and clear yellow, sweet scented flowers. Very drought resistant.

tomentosa. A very rapid upright shrub; 5 to 6 feet in a season; should be cut back very heavy after blooming. Can be trained as tree. A compound leave, thick, rich green on one side and on the reverse side light green and velvety. Flowers in clusters, are very brilliant yellow, resembling the eastern buttercup. Blooms January to June.



Cassia Tomentosa

SELECT YOUR SHRUBS FOR CONSTANT BLOOM



CHORYZEMA ILLICIFOLIO—An odd plant but very striking

CASUARINA stricta (Beefwood, She-Oak). Slender, graceful, upright tree, resembling a pine, very fast growing and exceedingly hardy, resists drought, cold and heat.

CEANOTHUS (California Wild Lilac). Comprises a group of native plants of varied types. Blooming period is rather short, varying with each species. Most common are the *Ceanothus arboreus* and *glori de versailles*, both large leaved types; *devaricatus* and *thrysiflorus* being from the small leaved group. Very good for native garden planting. Evergreen foliage and very draught resistant.



Cotoneaster Pannosa

CESTRUM aurantiacum (Orange Cestrum). Large growing shrub, 5 to 8 feet; in blooming season is covered with pale orange flowers shaped like small trumpets. Small white berries follow blossoms. Leaves are large and light colored. Has habit of growing very open, but is overcome by proper pruning. Likes a sunny location best.

CHOISYA teranta (Mexican Orange). Bright green, bushy growing habit, attaining 5 to 6 feet in 3 or 4 years. Flowers borne in clusters at end of branches, very fragrant. February to June.

CHORYZEMA illicifolia. Although this is a short lived plant, seldom lasting more than six years, but with its holly-like leaves and dainty miniature sweet pea like flowers makes a very beautiful plant. Blossoms shading from a majenta to a buff are borne in clusters of five or six at the tip of each twig. Low growing, with a sprawling habit. Very drought resistant, but subject to frost.

CISTUS albidus. Slow growing with whitish green leaves, resembling white sage. Flowers of dark lavender with yellow centers, about the size of a half-dollar. Blooms over long period during summer and gains height rather slowly. Hardy in all respects.

maculatus (Rock Rose). Very dark green leaves with red toned midribs. Flowers white, shaped like Cherokee rose, but slightly smaller, with blood-red spot in the lower center of each petal. Rather spreading, growing to about the same diameter as its height. Hardy in all respects. Blends well with native planting.

COPROSMA bauri (Wax Plant). Very glossy leaves and a rapid grower. Commonly used because of its bright, fresh appearance. Leaves round to oblong and rather thick. Ease to grow, quite hardy and recovers quickly after a freeze. Makes splendid hedge or trimmed specimen. Likes sun.

COTONEASTER. Plants of this family are hardy and very fast growers. Produce a very ornamental bright red berry during the winter. Very graceful; excellent for specimen or mass planting.

franchetti. The most spreading of the large growing types. Very gray leaves thinly placed on stems; berries large and bright red. Not as showy as other varieties, but most graceful. Attains height of 5 to 6 feet.

horizontalis. This variety is almost deciduous, especially in fairly cold localities. Twigs have a habit of coming out at almost right angles to main branch, giving the plant a very trim effect. Leaves are small and almost round, turning very brilliant shades of red just before they drop. Berries are scarce, but large and brilliant. Low growing and sprawling. Very pretty in spring when covered with small white flowers.

PLANT SCOTCH HEATHER FOR CHRISTMAS BLOOM



ERICA MALANTHERA—Scotch Heather

microphylla. Similar to *horizontalis* in habit of growth. Leaves very dark green with light red berries. Small white flowers in early summer. Seldom attains more than 2½ feet. Mature plant has appearance of a group of small arches. Does not shed its leaves during winter.

pannosa. The most common of all the *cotoneasters*. Tall and gracefully drooping branches. Leaves gray green, heavily placed on plant. Very brilliant berries borne in clusters entire length of one-year old stem. Will grow to immense proportions if not thinned out every year. Most beautiful when kept 6 to 9 feet. Gives very lacey effect when planted against building.

CRASSULA coccinea. An odd plant. Very hardy; thick fleshy leaves radiating from stem, forming a rosette at tip of branch. Has many stems and grows to about 2½ feet. Having a very succulent appearance it is splendid for rockeries, tubs or pots or hot dry places.

CRATAEGUS. The plant family known as "Crataegus" has been reclassified, the thornless evergreens being called *Cotoneaster*, and the thorny evergreens being called *Pyracantha*; the thorny deciduous being called *Crataegus*.

DIOSMA alba (Breath of Heaven). Small plant, attaining about three feet in height. Foliage resembles the heathers. Flowers small but plentiful, giving the plant the appearance of being dusted with small white specks. Leaves have very pleasing scent, delicately pungent.

DURANTA plumeri (Golden Dew Drop). Fast growing shrub of good color. Open spreading growth, drooping gracefully, six to eight feet. Flowers white to bluish lavender, followed by clusters of small golden berries hanging in festoons from the branches. Sometimes thorny. Makes good shrub for group planting against house.

ERICA Heather (Heath). Group of hardy plants, some native to this country. Leaves are small, varying in length from ⅓ to ¼ inch. Flowers small and tube shaped from ⅓ to 1 inch in length, according to variety. Color of bloom varies thru the lavender shades to reddish pink.

carnea. One of the hardiest, stiff upright branches with dark, thick set leaves standing out all around stem. Good bloomer in May and June, brilliant lavender flowers. Grows about 2 to 3 feet tall and spreads about the same.

codonoides. Not a common variety, but quite different. Pure white flowers, blooms profusely in March and April. Foliage light in color and rather sparse. One of the large growing species, 6 to 8 feet.

mediterranea. This is one of the largest growing types, and a fast grower as well. Flowers lavender, foliage very dark green. Very susceptible to scale. Hardy in all respects.

persoluta rosea. A very bushy, compact dwarf shrub completely covered with a pinkish-white bell-shaped blossom from February to May. A very pretty shrub.

ESCALLONIA montevidensis. Tall growing plant with heavy foliage of glossy dark green. Flowers white borne in clusters similar to Lilacs. Hardy in all respects; grows 8 to 10 feet high.

rosea. Very good plant for fast tall growth up to 15 feet. Flowers tinged with pink. Should be cut back frequently or foliage becomes too coarse.

rubra. Possibly one of the best of this family. Compact grower attaining 3 to 4 feet. Flowers light red and borne in clusters, against heavy mass of dark glossy leaves.

EUCALYPTUS citriodora (Lemon Gum). Very graceful, tall straight trunk almost pure white, branches beautifully tufted at tips with long slender lemon scented leaves. Rapid grower to a great height.

ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering). The most showy of the family. Slow grower, bushy top and flowers of brilliant scarlet borne in clusters of downy bloom that win the admiration of all. Small plants subject to frost.

globulus (Blue Gum). The most common of all. Grows rapidly to great height. Foliage of soft bluish-green. Rank feeder. Excellent for wind break and is grown extensively for wood.

EUGENIA hookeri (*hookeriana*). Tall, rapid growing tree-shrub with very pleasing reddish green foliage. Will grow to tree-like proportions if untrimmed. Very open growth, branches inclined to droop. Leaves larger and more pointed than "myrtifolia." Bears small clusters of purple berries, which hang heavily on the plant like cherries. Trimming will thicken foliage. Subject to frost, but will recover quickly.

myrtifolia. One of the best for tall growing shrubs, attaining large proportions, but makes an excellent trimmed specimen or hedge. Leaves red when new, changing to good shade of green, sometimes with yellowish tinge in older plants. One of the best plants to make formal trimmed specimens. Frost will set back, but recovers quickly. Moderately rapid growth. Not necessary to trim.

ONLY VIGOROUS, HEALTHY PLANTS SOLD



Euonymus J. Aurea Maculatus

EUONYMUS. Includes a family of plants widely different in habits of growth, and all shades of foliage. They are absolutely hardy in all respects, and thrive even in the shade, in fact they do well without any sun whatever. Very subject to mildew.

J. alba marginata. This is a variegated type with upright habit of growth. Grows tall and very slender. Leaves whitish-yellow edged with whitish-green center. Attains 8 to 12 feet at maturity. May be thinned occasionally.

J. argentea marginata. (Silver Edge). One of the best. Compact growth; dense with leaves. Grows 4 to 5 feet slowly. Leaves have dainty silvery edging with whitish-green centers.

J. aurea maculatus. The most brilliant of all Euonymus. Leaves edged with bright yellow and dark green centers. Foliage very heavy, covering the stems completely on normal plant. Makes good trimmed or untrimmed hedge; grows 4 to 5 feet.

J. lutea variegatus. Grows a little more spreading than other types. Leaves are sometimes very heavy; have green background spotted with yellow. Plant appears much softer than others; grows 3 to 4 feet.

puilchellus. Dwarf type. Leaves small and very dark rich green, very compact. Makes wonderful small hedge for shady places.

FABIANA imbricata. Tall growing shrub, with foliage and bloom somewhat like the Heathers. Blossoms white and very thick along the stems during May and June. Grows rapidly; 10 to 12 feet. Frost and drought resistant.

FICUS macrophylla (Large Leaved Rubber). Large spreading tree growing to a height of 90 feet with trunk 3 or 4 feet thick. Large, thick, dark green foliage. Rapid grower, drought resistant, but responds to plenty of water.

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jasmine). Small bushy shrub, shiny green foliage. Double, waxy, white blossoms, very fragrant. Slow grower, 2 to 4 feet. Do not water in cold weather.

GENISTA canariensis (Canary Island Broom). Tall growing with a sprinkling of brilliant yellow flowers during April, May and June. As shrub gets older leaves are more scarce and branches more open. Hardy and drought resistant. Grows 10 to 15 feet.

fragrans. Best of all in appearance. Has heavy foliage and grows to beautiful spreading shrub. Covered almost solidly with very bright yellow flowers in the Spring. Excellent for producing wonderful large sprays of flowers.

junceae (Spanish Broom). Perhaps the most common of the Brooms. Tall growing; 10 to 15 feet. Plant may be kept down to a reasonable size by pruning. Stems are round and smooth and leaves very scarce. Yellow flower resembling small sweet pea; blooms several months during summer. Very hardy.

GREVILLEA robusta (Silk Oak). Rapid grower to around 50 feet, hardy. Leaves large, deeply dissected, fern-like; orange colored blossoms in June, sweetly scented. Requires pruning to control shape, quite drought resistant.

GREVILLEA thelemanniana. Always in bloom unless too cold. Finely cut, bright green foliage, with flowers in terminal clusters of reddish-pink. Shrub is of oval shape, spreading 6 to 8 feet. Stands heat and drought, but is injured by frost, recovers quickly.

HIBISCUS. We handle two or three colors of this tropical exotic plant. Blossoms of various brilliant colors well distributed over the plant. Attains proportions of small tree unless pruned. Likes moisture and some shelter. Will not stand frost.

HYDRANGEA. Considered a deciduous plant in the East, but is almost evergreen under conditions here. In season plant is covered with white, pink or blue flowers. The pink and white types will turn blue when roots come in contact with iron oxide. Large, glossy leaves. Likes sheltered location and even moisture.

HYPERICUM moserianum (Gold Flower). Fast growing evergreen shrub blooming throughout the summer. Flowers of bright golden yellow about the size of a dollar appear in profusion. Very hardy and likes moderate supply of water.

ILEX AGUIFOLIA (English Holly). Compact, slow grower, thorny, glossy foliage. Likes shade. Does not produce many berries here.

JACARANDA mimosaeifolia (Fern Tree). Light, green, fern-like foliage. Round-headed upright form that attains a height of 30 to 40 feet. Light blue trumpet-shaped flowers in the late spring.

KERRIA japonica (Japanese Rose). Erect shrub, long slender branches, grows 5 to 7 feet, blackberry-like foliage. Bright yellow flowers like small chrysanthemums, in bloom almost all summer. Very hardy.

LANTANA. Drought resistant, sun-loving plant blooming almost continuously if not too cold. Dwarf varieties grow 1 to 3 feet high, tall varieties 3 to 5 feet. We carry several colors, also trailing type with lavender bloom.



Genista Juncea—Spanish Broom

FOR A BEAUTIFUL HEDGE PLANT PRIVETS

LAUROCERASUS officinalis (English Laurel). Dense dark glossy green foliage, large leaves 3 to 5 inches long. Grows 8 to 12 feet, rather slow. Good hedge or specimen plant. Hardy, but likes moderate moisture.

LAURUS nobilis (Bay Tree). Commonly used as shrub but eventually grows into a tree. Dark green foliage, slow grower, hardy but does best where sun is not too hot. Trims well to formal shapes such as globes and pyramids.

LEONOTUS leonurus (Lion's Tail). Fast growing shrub to 4 or 5 feet, erect branches. Dull orange colored flowers circle the stem at each joint. Very striking when in bloom during summer.

LEPTOSPERMUM laevigatum (Australian Tea Tree). Graceful, arching habit, growing 10 to 12 feet; foliage grayish-green, covered in the spring with a profusion of small, white flowers. Grows rapidly and makes quick effect.

LIGUSTRUM ciliatum (*lucidum*). Dwarf privet of unusual appearance, broad habit, 3 to 4 feet in height, with leathery leaves, large clusters of white flowers. Not susceptible to frost.

japonica (Japanese Privet). The largest privet. Dark green pointed leaves and creamy white flowers in July. Suitable for specimen plants or hedges.

nepalense (Nepal Privet). Sometimes called English privet. A dense, compact shrub entirely hardy. Makes a fine hedge or can be trimmed to a formal specimen. Trimming improves appearance.

ovalifolium (Golden Privet). Of the same type as the Nepalense, but leaves are golden. Retains foliage in winter better than green type.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. A beautiful ornamental shade tree growing slowly to 50 or 60 feet. Abundance of large glossy dark green leaves, beautiful white blossoms 6 to 9 inches across, petals white and waxy, very fragrant.

MAHONIA aquifolia (Oregon Grape). A hardy grower attaining from 3 to 5 feet, yellow flowers in the spring, followed by blue berries resembling grapes. Holly-like leaves borne on upright stems. Does well in sheltered location.

MELALEUCA. A group of shrubs commonly known as *Bottle Brushes*, fast growers and very hardy. Foliage and flowers differ a great deal in varieties, making them very desirable for many situations, shrubbery, border or mass effect.

armillaris. A large shrub; needle-like, light green foliage, white flowers, borne in spikes. Grows rapidly.



Mahonia Aquifolia—Oregon Grape

decussata. Graceful drooping shrub; dense bluish-green foliage, lavender flower spikes, small leaves, slender growth.

hypericifolia. Upright grower, flat oval leaves. Orange-scarlet flower spikes usually borne on inside of bush. Subject to frost.

MYRTUS communis (English Myrtle). An excellent shrub where good solid dark green is required in landscape. Leaves are small, rich dark green, pointed and glossy. Splendid trimmed hedge or specimen plant. Small white flowers in late spring. Aromatic foliage.

c. microphylla (Small Leaved Myrtle). Exceptionally small foliage closely set, otherwise a miniature of the English Myrtle, but a slow grower.

NANDINA domestica (Sacred Bamboo). Japanese leafy shrub growing 5 to 7 feet. Resembles a compact dwarf bamboo in general appearance. Has autumnal colors during the fall and winter. Red berries follow flowers in late summer.

NERIUM (Oleander). Hardy and fast growing shrub growing to tree proportions. Does well without irrigation. Successful in hot dry localities. Blooms almost continuously. Pink, salmon and white.

PARKINSONIA aculeata (Palo Verde). Native of Arizona. Rapid grower to 20 feet. Very drought resistant. A much branched tree with shiny green bark; long, slender leaves with tiny leaflets. Bright yellow flowers persist all summer.

SCHINUS molle (Pepper Tree). Round-headed tree with graceful, drooping branches. Soft fine cut foliage. Greenish-white flowers, followed by clusters of red berries. Subject to black scale near the Coast where the heat is not sufficient to control it. A beautiful street tree.

PITTOSPORUM. Foliage plant that varies in habit from shrub to tree. Hardy, long lived and planted for foliage though some have fragrant but not very showy blossoms. Compact and vigorous grower.

eugenoides. Erect, symmetrical growth to 15 feet. A large shrub with light or yellowish green leaves, glossy and crinkled at edges; extensively used for specimen plants.

nigracans (*tenuifolium*). Similar to *eugenoides*, but leaves are smaller, and grayish-green. Flowers and stems black, which gives striking appearance. Excellent for hedges or groups.



Nandina Domestica—Sacred Bamboo

PLANT CALIFORNIA HOLLY FOR CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

- phillyraeoides.** Willowy, slender, drooping habit; narrow leaves. Small, yellow, fragrant flowers, rapid grower.
- tobira** (Japanese Pittosporum). Spreading massive from the ground up, round leaves, vary dark, glossy and attractive; flowers white, fragrant and numerous. Exceedingly hardy.
- undulatum.** The largest and fastest growing type and perhaps the most popular. Large pointed glossy, dark green leaves slightly undulated at edges. Flowers are inconspicuous, but very fragrant. Grows to proportions of tree, but ordinarily kept pruned to large shrub.
- PLUMBAGO capensis.** Continuous blooming shrub of semi-reclining habit. Very drought resistant. Sun-loving; somewhat susceptible to frost, but recovers quickly. Flower clusters sky blue.
- PHOTINA arbutifolia** (California Holly). A fast growing native shrub of a bushy, spreading form; bright green serrate foliage and red berries that are in season at Christmas.
- POMEGRANATE punica ana** (Dwarf Everblooming). A low growing shrub of 2 to 3 feet. Glossy, fine foliage and bright scarlet flowers that continue until cold weather. Should be planted more.
- POINSETTIA pulsherrima** (Christmas Flower). Although not a true shrub this may be classed as one. This is the well-known Christmas flower so strikingly beautiful through the winter season. Subject to frost and should be planted in a sunny sheltered location. After its flowering season is over, prune heavily.
- PRUNUS Cerasus illicifolia** (California Wild Cherry). A native tree or large bush. Bright glossy leaves with prickly margins, somewhat resembling holly. Rather slow grower and excellent for mass planting.
- illicifolia integrifolia** (Catalina Cherry). Somewhat similar to the above but makes a larger tree and is a more rapid grower. Native to the Channel Islands off the Southern California Coast.
- PYRACANTHA** (Evergreen Hawthorn—Burning Bush). Formerly grouped with *Crataegus*. Evergreen shrubs with glossy foliage and showy berries during the winter season. Somewhat thorny and very hardy.
- augustifolia.** A tall rapid grower; straggly unless pruned. Bright orange berries that last until late spring, ripe in December.
- coccinea lalandi.** A very strong grower, spreading habit; clusters of small white flowers in spring, followed by orange berries remaining all winter. A very popular type.
- yunnanensis.** A vigorous type, semi-prostrate in form with bright crimson berries. Fine for banks and low planting. A very showy type.
- QUERCUS agrifolia** (California Live Oak). A native tree. Spreading rounded head. Glossy green, holly-like foliage and black bark. Grows 3 to 4 feet a year while young, which is contrary to the general opinion that the oak is a slow grower.
- suber** (Cork Oak). The bark of which produces the cork of commerce. More upright than the Live Oak, but as fast a grower. Foliage is bright green with a silvery reverse side. The bark is thick and heavily corrugated. Hardy in every way.
- RAPHIOLEPSIS ovata** (Japonica). Dwarf shrub of a dense, compact type. Dark green, leathery foliage; white flowers, followed by dark blue grape-like berries. Low growing, very hardy.
- STERCULIA diversifolia** (Bottle Tree). Grows to about 25 feet; has very large trunk; foliage deeply lobed; flowers greenish-white, appearing in the spring.
- TAMARIX articulata** (Athel Tree). Upright tree, drooping branches growing rapidly to 40 feet; foliage is needle-like and blue-gray. A very graceful tree and an excellent windbreak. Grown from unrooted cuttings where tree is to remain.
- TEUCRIM fruticans.** Small shrub with silky, white, sage-like foliage. Purple flowers.
- TRITOMA** (Red Hot Poker). Narrow, dark leaved, stemless plant sending up flower spikes 3 to 5 feet of bright red and yellow.
- UMBELLULARIA californica** (California Bay Tree). A native tree with dark green, strongly aromatic leaves. Yellow flowers. Of somewhat slow growth, but a very fine tree.
- VERONICA.** Dwarf shrubs of compact growth. Does well in shade and likes sun if not too intense. Grows rapidly and is pretty while young; should be pruned back and regrown to retain beauty. Best used where quick low growth is desired.
- buxifolia.** A very dwarf, compact form; glossy green leaves. Similar in appearance to boxwood.
- decussata.** A low growing bushy type with smooth, bright green foliage, bearing short spikes of reddish-purple flowers near the tips of the branches.
- imperialis.** Large leaves with red mid-rib; 2 to 4 feet; very free blooming and hardy; bears large spikes of reddish-purple.
- VIBURNUM japonicum.** A large, fast growing shrub, 15 to 18 feet. Heavy foliage somewhat similar to English Laurel. White, fragrant flowers in June, followed by black berries.
- tinus** (*Laurustinus*). Well-known winter flowering shrub. Grows to 10 feet; bears in profusion clusters of small, flesh-colored blooms. Does best in cool locations; excellent for hedge or specimen plants.



Pyracantha Augustifolia—Burning Bush

Deciduous Ornamental Trees and Shrubs



Plantanus Orientalis—Sycamore

ACER dasycarpum (saccharinum) (Soft or Silver Maple). The fastest growing maple. White bark; sparse foliage, light green and silvery on reverse side. Grows to about 25 feet.

negundo (California Box Elder) (Ash Leaved Tree). A rapid grower, making a small, compact tree; very drought resistant.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). (Hibiscus Syriacus). Thrifty erect shrub, very hardy, stands heat, cold and drought. Large showy flowers appearing in July, August and September. As blossoms appear on new growth, shrub should be pruned heavily during winter. This insures beautiful flowers and a longer blooming period. Several colors and varieties.

BERBERIS thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). The habit of this variety is to spread, the branches becoming very scragly and open. Leaves are irregular and the branches very prickly. Leaves take on reddish coloring during winter, sometimes becoming entirely deciduous during cold weather. Grows rapidly to a height of about 5 to 8 feet. Very hardy.

BETULA alba (White Birch). Spreading tree, triangular foliage, slender dark branches and white bark. Leaves take on brilliant tints in the fall. Requires attention for best results.

CATALPA speciosa. A fast grower to 30 or 40 feet; large, heart-shaped foliage. Fragrant, white, trumpet-shaped flowers appear in May and June. long narrow seed pod.

CORNUS florida (Flowering Dogwood). Large upright shrub; beautiful foliage. Bears large, flat, creamy-white flowers in profusion.

CREPE MYRTLE (Lagerstroemia Indica). Large shrub or small tree. Leaves are bright green; flowers pink with curiously crimped petals like crepe borne in profusion from June until October.

CYDONIA japonica (Japanese Flowering Quince). Low bushy shrub, free bloomer; flowers semi-double, rose-red, appearing before leaves begin to show and continuing 3 or 4 months. Foliage attractive.

DEUTZIA crenata. A hardy, free blooming shrub growing to 6 or 8 feet. Clusters of double, white flowers borne heavily in May.

ELM, American (Ulmus Americanus). A hardy, fast growing tree to 50 to 75 feet. A wonderful shade tree well adapted to this climate.

LIPPIA citriodora (Lemon Verbena). Fast growing shrub reaching 8 feet in 3 years. Foliage has strong lemon fragrance. Small, inconspicuous flowers.

PRUNUS persica (Double Flowering Peach). A most beautiful tree producing a mass of blossoms in the spring. Should be pruned each year to insure a fine display for the following season. Hardy and fast growing. Colors: white, pink, red and variegated.

PHILADELPHUS grandiflora (Mock Orange). (Syringa). Fast growing shrub, 6 to 12 feet. Covered in April and May with saucer-shaped white flowers. Fragrant and hardy.

PLANTANUS orientalis (Sycamore; European Plane Tree). Large, tall tree; hardy and fast growing, somewhat resembling maple, but larger. Leaves dark green and deeply lobed. Bark flakes off of trunk and limbs, leaving patches of lighter color.

racemosa (California Sycamore). A native tree. Irregular and picturesque. Familiar in our canyons. Requires more room for development than Orientalis.

POPULUS carolinensis (Carolina Poplar). Large, fast grower, providing quick shade. Easy to grow and transplant. Used in landscaping or as street tree.

nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). Columnar shaped tree. Grows 5 to 7 feet in a year. A tree with a great deal of individuality. Very much used in landscape work.

PRUNUS amygdalus flore pleno (Pink Double Flowering Almond). Growth vigorous. Flowers borne in great profusion before leaves appear; double pink, resembling small roses.

PRUNUS pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). Round headed tree, eventually 18 to 20 feet; foliage deep bronzy-purple, color retained throughout the summer; bright red, round, fruit, showy and good for jelly; makes a very striking object amongst surrounding green foliage.

ROBINA pseudacacia (Black Locust). The fastest growing of all the Locusts. The best adapted to California conditions. Has an abundance of white flowers in April. Grows 35 to 50 feet with spreading habit.

SPIREA anthony waterer. Hardy fast growing semi-dwarf, bushy; grows to 3 or 4 feet. Free bloomer; dark pink flowers borne in clusters from May to September. Variegated foliage.

Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath). A rounded bush that covers itself with flat, single, white flowers in April and May. Very graceful and beautiful.

TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY. Very ornamental as tree or shrub; forms flat head with gracefully drooping branches reaching the ground. If grafted to 8 or 9 foot trunks it can be trained for arbors. Foliage bright green and dense.

UMBRELLA TREE (Melia) (Texas Umbrella). A wonderful tree where dense shade is desired. Grows rapidly to 30 feet. Head shapes like umbrella without trimming.

WEIGELIA (Diervilla). Bushy upright form. 8 to 10 feet. Very hardy. Bears masses of trumpet-shaped flowers in beautiful reds, pinks and white. Several varieties.

WEEPING WILLOW (Salix). Very fast growing tree 30 to 50 feet. Apt to be short lived unless planted where roots have access to running stream or underground water supply. Prefers heavy black soil. A very beautiful tree.

Coniferous Trees and Shrubs



Juniperus Pfitzeriana—Spreading Juniper

ARAUCARIA excelsa (Star Pine). Very striking, branches grow in horizontal whorls, eventually 60 feet. Subject to severe freeze.

CEDRUS. Perhaps the most beautiful class of tall evergreens. All remarkably hardy, easily grown, and distinct form in outline.

CEDRUS Atlantica (Mt. Atlas Cedar). Dark green, rather stiff habit, very pleasing shape, fine for Lawn specimens.

deodara (Himalayan Cedar). The most popular conifer. Silvery blue foliage; very fast growing and quite drought resistant.

CHAMAECYPARIS. Related to the genus *Cypress*. Always flat branched. Their cones are smaller than those of the cypress and their habit of growth varies from small shrubs to large trees.

lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress). Moderate sized trees; flat foliage of a soft gray color; oval pyramidal shape. Hardy, but does best with moderate amount of water.

lawsoniana alumi (Blue Lawson Cypress). Beautiful soft blue foliage; very compact, upright growth. The most popular of the small conifers.

pendulata (Weeping Cypress). A beautiful tree for specimen planting. Has graceful pendulous branches with silver green foliage.

CUPRESSUS (*Cypress*). Exceedingly hardy, very fast growing and drought resistant trees.

arizonica (Arizona Cypress). A beautiful bluish-green cypress of pyramidal form, from the mountains of Arizona; a beautiful ornamental tree adapted to the hot, dry section of the interior.

macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress). The well-known California cypress. Widely planted and used for hedge, shade trees, windbreaks and individual specimens.

Sempervirens (Italian Cypress). A tall slender tree with erect branches, having a pillar columnar effect; fast growing and hardy. Our stock is the slender type grown from cuttings.

CRYPTOTOMERIA japonica elegans (Japanese Cedar). Small tree or large shrub of dense growth; foliage bluish green, changing to bronze in winter.



Lawsoniana Alumi—Blue Lawson Cypress

JUNIPERUS (Junipers). These comprise a splendid collection of small trees and shrubs, hardy and varying from upright to spreading and trailing habit. Very beautiful in any grouping.

chinensis (Chinese Juniper). Compact, dense, silvery-gray, short needle-like foliage.

excelsa (Greek Juniper). Handsome large shrub, thickly branched, of dense growth, with glaucous green foliage.

hibernica (Irish Juniper). Upright, slender, compact growth; silver-gray foliage, sharp needles. Widely used, very hardy.

SPACE PROHIBITS LISTING ALL CONIFERS

pfitzeriana (Spreading Juniper). A prostrate type. Develops a large number of long, slender, tapering shoots clothed with a fine sage green foliage. One of the best.

procumbens (Trailing Juniper). A trailing vine, dense branches, gray-green foliage; hardy. Best for rockeries, terraces and walk entrances.

rigidus (rigid Juniper). Heavy needled form, bronzy gray color, upright habit; hardy.

sabina (Sabin Juniper). A dwarf spreading shrub, with partially trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soil.

virginiana (Red Cedar). Pyramidal form with branches at first erect, afterwards horizontal; bronzy green foliage.

LIBOCEDRUS *decurrens* (Incense Cedar). Native of California and Oregon; tall, compact, conical shaped tree; bright green foliage, very hardy.

PICEA (*Spruce*). Are trees of symmetrical, straight growth, with branches produced in whorls. Often confused with firs, but the cones are always pendant instead of erect.

excelsa (Norway Spruce). A compact symmetrical tree with light green foliage. Branches assume a graceful, drooping habit of growth. Very hardy and rapid of growth. The original Christmas tree of Northern Europe.

pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). In this climate these are of very slow growth, hence they are classed as shrubs. These plants have stiff glaucous blue stems and needles. Very hardy.

PINUS (*Pine*). Varying habits of growth and all having needle-like foliage. Many are very drought resistant and require no water between rainy seasons. All are very hardy. Some are very rapid growers.

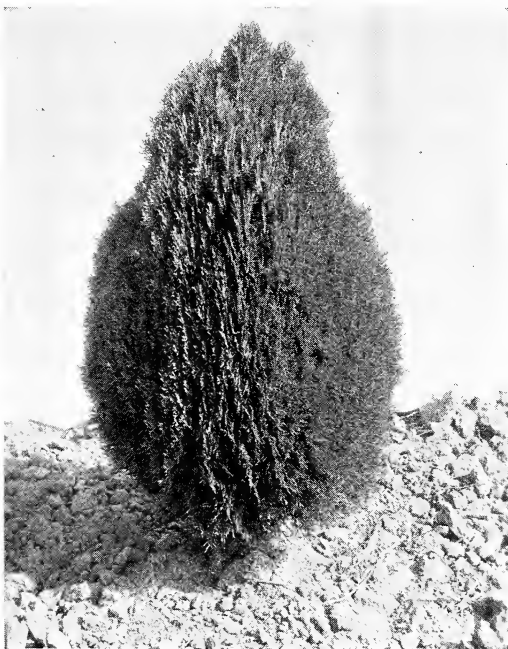
canariensis (Canary Island Pine). Slender, upright, open growth to about 20 feet. Extremely large needles gathers in tufts all over the tree; new growth is silvery white, later greenish gray. Drought resistant and rapid grower.

halapensis (Jerusalem Pine). Bushy spreading growth. Very rapid to 50 feet. Slender flexible branches with soft gray-green needles. Fine for covering hillsides.

radiata (Monterey Pine). The most rapid grower of all pines and the most common, bright green needles. A beautiful tree and the best for quick effects.



Libocedrus Decurrens—Incense Cedar



Thuja Orientalis Bonita—Evergreen Arborvitae

SEQUOIA *sempervirens* (California Redwood). The well-known California redwoods are among the largest and most picturesque trees. Fast growing while young, eventually 150 feet, upright and tapering with drooping branches; attractive in groups or as specimen trees.

gigantea (California Big Tree). Rather slow growth, makes massive trunk; short gray needles. A hardy tree and very beautiful.

TAXUS (Yew Tree). Rather slow growers and usually used as shrubs. Dark, shiny green leaves in two lateral double rows. Can be trimmed any desired shape.

THUYA (*Arborvitae*). Flat leaved evergreens of compact forms, usually of a light green color. These are dwarf conifers and are classed as shrubs. All are very fast growing and hardy.

occidentalis ellwageriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitae). Globe or oval shape; very hardy. Loose, soft foliage, bronzy-green in summer and purplish-brown in winter.

orientalis aurea nana (Berkman's Dwarf Evergolden Arborvitae). Dwarf habit, compact and symmetrical. The branches are flattened, the tips of which retain their golden tint through the year. A most satisfactory dwarf shrub.

orientalis bonita (Dwarf Green). Bright green, compact; somewhat similar to *aurea nana*.

orientalis elegantissima. This is one of the newer Arborvitae. Compact, columnar, 7 to 8 feet. Brighter than Berkman's. A fine plant but not common.

texana glauca. Slender, erect, columnar, soft blue foliage; a fast grower, 15 to 20 feet.

Vines and Trailers

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Foliage large, turns scarlet in autumn and drops leaves in winter. Flowers borne on red stalks.

veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy). A clinging vine best used for covering walls, chimneys, etc. Leaves are a bright scarlet in autumn, leafless in winter and green in summer.

BIGNONIA cherere (Red Trumpet Vine). An evergreen, climbing shrub. Bears trumpet-shaped blood-red flowers, yellow at base. Rather tender as to frost.

tweddiana (Cat's Claw Trumpet Vine). A small leaved clinging vine; fine for covering walls, pillars, etc. Grows rapidly and leaves out at the top heavy; for best covering should be planted with *Ficus repens*, which have opposite habit. Frost proof. Flowers canary yellow through the spring.

venusta. A very showy winter-blooming plant. Flowers are a bright golden orange, borne in drooping clusters at every leaf joint. Vigorous grower; beautiful foliage; tender to frost but older plants will recover.

violacea. A very large vine, vigorous; glossy leaves, flowers lavender blue, trumpet form appearing in June and July.

BOUGAINVILLEA braziliensis. One of the very best varieties. A very bright, showy flower; reddish-purple. Large bright green foliage; a rapid, rank grower bearing profusely. Likes warm, sunny locations; easily frosted. Harmonizes best with white or yellow flowers, but best planted away from other flowers.

crimson lake. A vigorous grower; bears great clusters of medium sized, rosy-crimson flowers. Not widely planted as yet.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*). So well known that description is unnecessary. A strong climber, prefers shade, stands hard freeze.

EUONYMUS radicans (Trailing Euonymus). Many branched, prostrate type of *Euonymus*. Small leaves. Very hardy.

FICUS repens (Creeping Rubber). A clinging, small leaved vine; dark green foliage; slow growing as a young plant, but long lived and will eventually cover large space.

HONEYSUCKLE Evergreen (*Lonicera*). A rapid grower, makes a dense green vine and the most hardy of all vines. White flowers blooming most of the year. Makes fine ground cover, or for porches, pergolas, etc.

JASMINUM grandiflorum (Jasmine). Bushy, heavy-headed vine. Round petaled, white flowers; ever-blooming; sometimes burned by frost.

primulinum (Yellow Trailing). Fast grower and a quick climber. Large, yellow flowers, heavy blooming. Is sometimes grown as shrub.

KUDZU VINE. Probably the fastest growing vine. Will make from 50 to 60 feet in a year. Should be cut back in the fall. Large broad leave.

LANTANA, Trailing. A wonderful ground coverer, fine for banks, baskets, etc. Thrives in hot, dry locations. Covered with lavender blue flowers almost constantly.

PASSIFLORA edulis (Passion Vine; Purple Granadilla). Fast grower. Foliage bright, glossy green. Flowers rose, white with blue or violet base. Fruit oval and greenish-yellow, very large and edible. Frosts easily.

SMILAX asparagus asparagoides. Small, pointed leaves, making soft ferny sprays of bright green. Dormant in summer.

SOLANUM jasminoides (Potato Vine). Foliage rather thick and fleshy; flowers lavender-blue, large flowers borne in big clusters.



Trailing Lantana

TECOMA australis. Makes a large vine; foliage glossy green; blossoms creamy white. Very hardy. An evergreen.

capensis. Small, evergreen foliage. Moderate grower; flowers trumpet-shaped and a bright orange-red. Hardy. Good winter effect.

smithii. Fast growing, finely cut leaves. Large sprays of yellow, trumpet-shaped blossoms. Will frost but recovers quickly.

VINCA major (Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle). An evergreen trailer. Heart-shaped leaves; bright blue flowers. Does best when planted in shady locations. Fine for window boxes, hanging baskets etc. Hardy.

major variegata. Same as major but variegated with creamy white flowers.

WISTERIA. A beautiful vine, very hardy, fast growing, eventually becoming immense. Flowers appear before leaves in the spring and range in color from white to deep lavender; pea-shaped and are borne in long clusters. Several varieties.

Palms—Dracaenas—Ferns—Grasses and Bamboo

AGAVE americana (Century Plant). Well known. Suitable for the driest locations. Several varieties.

ARUNDO donax (Giant Reed or Cane). Resembles bamboo. Very hardy and rapid grower, making 12 to 16 feet in one year. For best effect should be cut back each winter. Excellent for low wind-breaks or anchoring sand banks as it is very drought resistant.

BAMBOO giant. Large, upright bamboo. Canes attain a height of 40 to 60 feet and a diameter of 3 inches. Very fine for specimen planting. Other varieties can be supplied.

BAMBOO Fishpole. Grows upright to 12' to 15 feet. Fairly broad foliage, yellowish-green. Slow grower.

CHAMAEROPS (*Trachycarpus*) **excelsa** (Japanese Windmill Fan Palm). Slim, hairy trunk, dense head with windmill-like fan leaves; great clusters of yellow blossoms followed by blue berries. Hardy in all respects.

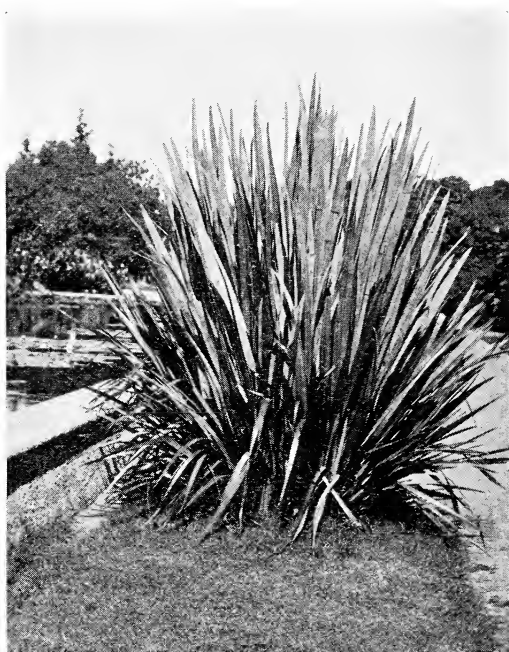
COCOS plumosa (Queen Palm). Tall, slender, smooth trunk. Plume-like crown of leaves. The most graceful of all palms; hardy, but occasionally is nipped by frost if too cold. Very desirable.

CYPERUS (Umbrella Grass). Forms small clumps from 4 to 6 feet in height. Head divided into flat leaves. Graceful stems. Should be planted near a pool or water effect.

PHOENIX canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm). A very large palm, making a spread of 35 feet and reaching a height of 30 or 40 feet, with a trunk 4 to 5 feet in diameter. Hardy and fast growing. Will stand drought, but likes lots of water.

DRACAENA indivisa (Dragon Plant). The most common and hardiest of the Dracaena. Flat, grass-like leaves on palm-like stems. Drought resistant. Can be used as a single specimen or in groups. Withstands frost, if not too extreme.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Cortaderia*) **argentea**. A native of the Argentine plains. Grows to 8 or 9 feet in large clumps of grass-like leaves. Soft, white plumes September and November. Exceedingly drought resistant and hardy.



Phormium Tenax—New Zealand Flax

PAPYRUS antiquorum (Paper Plant). Round, reed-like stems topped with a fine thread-like crown. Presents a very airy appearance. Hardy and fine for backing water effects.

PHORMIUM tenax (New Zealand Flax). Grows in grass-like clumps with leaves 2 inches wide and 4 to 6 feet long, clear green in color. Good specimen for lawn planting. Hardy and frost proof.

WASHINGTONIA gracilis (**Robusta**) (Washington Fan Palm). A beautiful fan palm that attains a height of 75 to 80 feet, fast growing and hardy. Should be used in groups or with other species of palms.

YUCCA pendula glauca. Very hardy, single stem while young, later developing branches and growing 6 to 8 feet tall. Ribbon-like leaves ending in thorny points. Creamy lily-like flower blooming several months.

FERNS

ASPARAGUS plumosus nanus (Asparagus Fern). Grows bushy when planted in a pot, but if planted in the ground in a shaded location makes fine leaved climbing vine.

sprengerii. Very hardy trailing or tub plant. Very graceful, hardy and fast growing, but should be re-potted occasionally. Likes lots of fertilizer.

BOSTON FERN (*Nephrolepis*) (Sword Fern Family). Makes very long fronds; the most drooping plants; rich dark green and healthy. A standard fern.

MAIDENHAIR FERN (*Adiantum*). A beautiful fern, but rather hard to grow. Does best in shaded moist locations, around pools, rockeries or under lath house. Delicate foliage; blends well with other small plants. Requires frequent watering and good drainage.

SWORD FERN (*Nephrolepis exaltata*). A very easily grown fern, fine for bedding in shady locations. Hardy.

WOODWARDIA radicans (Giant Canyon Fern, Brake Fern). Native of California; fronds 2 to 4 feet long. The best hardy fern for outdoor planting, doing best in partial shade. Stands drought well.



Washingtonia Gracilis—Robusta

Bedding and Border Plants



Scabiosa

ANNUALS

Altho the majority of annual flowers last for a comparatively short time, there is nothing that adds more color and charm to your garden. These plants are generally handled from flats as small plants, and after setting out, they grow rapidly. We handle a good variety in season, some of which are listed below.

Asters—White, blue, pink and purple.
 Balsam—Pink and white.
 Calendula—Orange and yellow.
 Centurea—(Bachelor Buttons), blue.
 Cosmos—White, pink and red.
 Coxcomb—Brilliant purplish red.
 Larkspur—White, pink and blue.
 Marygold—Brilliant orange.
 Pansy—All colors and combinations.
 Painted Daisy—White, shading to yellow.
 Snapdragon—White, yellow, red and purple.
 Stocks—White, pink and lavender.
 Zinnia—All colors of pastel shades.

PERENNIALS

This includes a large variety of flowering plants, blooming different seasons of the year. The tops usually die back after blooming, but the root remains to flower year after year. They may be used among shrubs, in beds or borders with pleasing effect. Do not hesitate to cut flowers as this practice tends to strengthen the plant for the following season.

Anemone—japonica—White, pink and red.
 Aquilegia (Columbine)—All colors.
 Hardy Asters—Blue, lavender, pink and white.
 Coreopsis—Yellow.
 Chrysanthemum—All shades of white, yellow and red.
 Delphinium—Various shades of blue.
 Foxglove—White.
 Gaillardia—Yellow, shaded to red.

Hollyhock—White, pink and red.
 Penstemon—White, pink and red.
 Phlox—Scarlet, pink, red and white.
 Golden Glow—Brilliant orange.
 Salvia—Reds and blues.
 Scabiosa—White to purple.
 Shasta Daisy—White with yellow center.
 Sweet William—Bright pinks and reds.

BULBS AND TUBEROUS PLANTS

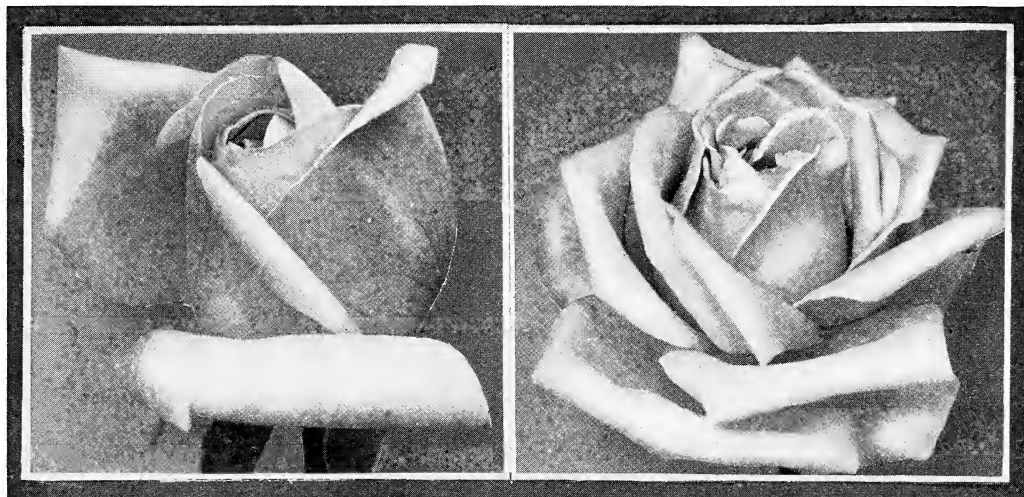
Extremely easy to grow and make beautiful cut flowers. Most of the bulbus plants require sheltered location and for best results should be dug up and separated at least every three years, many doing best if dug each year and replanted in season. This may be done after the bloom and tops have died back. They are all strictly seasonal as to bloom and are always bright and fresh in the garden. We have a good assortment in proper season and have listed the most popular.

Agapanthus (Blue Nile Lily)—Light blue.
 Ameryllis—Pink and scarlet.
 Calla—White and yellow.
 Canna—Yellows, orange, pink and red.
 Dahlias—All colors.
 Freesia—White.
 Gladiolas—All colors.
 Iris—All shades, white to purple.
 Lilies—Easter, Tiger and Day.
 Montbretia—Orange yellow.
 Tuberose—White, very fragrant.
 Tuberose—Bigonia—Brilliant yellows and reds.
 Tulips—All colors.



Ameryllis

Rose Culture



Los Angeles

Sunburst

LOCATION

As a general rule it is best to plant roses in a sunny location. Heavy shaded locations will generally produce fewer blossoms and many blighted buds. A few climbers may be planted in partial shade with good results. Be sure that the location is one that drains well, as the rose does not do well in soggy soil. If possible plant the bushes where they will be sheltered from the wind and also where lawn sprinklers will not spray the bloom. Either wind or spray will cause a blighted bud.

PLANTING

During the winter months rose bushes are often purchased bare root, in which case, great care should be taken in planting. Dig a hole about twice as deep and wide as the length of the root stock, then fill in with good loose soil to the desired depth. Next, spread the roots evenly on this soil and fill in with loose soil. The bush should be planted two or three inches deeper than when dug. Leave a good sized basin around the plant and settle the loose soil with water as soon as possible. Do not mix manure in the soil around the roots, as this practice is apt to burn the new tender rootlets. A top dressing of well-rotted manure may be placed around the plant on the surface, keeping it three or four inches from the stem. This manure may be worked into the soil after a month or two.

When roses are received in containers, much the same procedure as outlined above is required. Use a large hole and fill in loose soil. Remove can by splitting down two sides and bending can away. Plant so top of soil is two or three inches below surface of hole, then fill in with loose soil. Settle earth with water and apply manure as above.

SOIL

Roses do best in a heavy soil; not a soggy soil, but a soil such as heavy loam or adobe. When your planting has to be done in a light soil it is advisable to dig a large hole and fill in with good heavy soil brought in from another location. However, a light soil can be built up by constantly adding manure, at least every six months.

PRUNING

The best time to prune rose bushes is late fall, just before the rainy season. This should not be necessary until the third year, and thereafter every two years. Remove old, heavy stems well down to the base, leaving a stub with two or three buds to develop the new wood. The best roses will be borne on this new growth, so keep this growth coming regularly.

FERTILIZING

Manure should be applied every year. The best time being late fall after pruning. Spread a layer of manure about two feet wide and four inches thick all around the bush and gradually work into the soil. The winter rains will carry this food to the plant's roots as needed.

INSECT CONTROL AND DISEASE

Mildew and aphid or green fly are the most troublesome, and the remedy for this is spraying or dusting. See spraying chart on the last page of this catalog for treatment.

Blighted buds turning brown and not opening is quite common in a few varieties during cool weather, especially red roses. The only real remedy seems to be the change of weather.

SELECT A VARIETY OF COLORS FOR BEAUTY

The Rose Garden

No garden is complete without its allotment of at least several varieties of roses; it is the one flower that stands supreme in our affections, hence its distinction as the "Queen of Flowers." Hardy under California conditions, responsive to ordinary care and attention, it is a conspicuous feature of home grounds, alike among rich and poor, the mansion and the cottage. Our assortment has been made with care, and covers the desirable sorts in late introductions as well as the old standard favorites. All plants are field grown, robust of habit and with strong root development. With ordinary care they will bloom freely and grow well.

All our rose bushes are first grade budded stock, and must not be compared with the cheap plants that are being offered.

Following the name in the descriptions we have designated the class or group to which the variety belong.



General McArthur

BUSH ROSES

General McArthur. Hybrid Tea. Bright scarlet, large, full and very free. Erect branching habit and very perpetual. One of the finest and most fragrant roses grown. Price 50c each.

Hadley. Hybrid Tea. Deep velvety crimson, retaining its color in all seasons. Buds well formed; flowers large, full and free, with most delicate fragrance. Price 60c each.

Irish Elegance. Hybrid Tea. Beautiful Irish single rose of fine form, long and pointed. Color bronzy orange to pink, shades to apricot. Price 60c each.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Hybrid Tea. Bright cherry-red, inside petals silvery-white. Large, full, with high-pointed center. Price 50c each.

Juliet. Pernetiana. The petals outside are old-gold, and inside vary from rose to crimson. Beautiful in bud and half-open state; always fragrant. A vigorous summer bloomer. Price 50c each.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Hybrid Tea. Creamy white flowers of immense substance, smooth and nicely arranged. A very wonderful rose. Price 50c each.

Killarney Brilliant. Hybrid Tea. Long pointed buds; varies in color from bright pink to crimson. Large flowers, very free and perpetual bloomer. Price 50c each.

Lady Hillingdon. Tea. Deep orange-yellow; good size; long and pointed bud; excellent for cutting. Price 60c each.

Louise Catherine Breslau. Pernetiana. Long, oval buds of coral-red, shaded with chrome-yellow, developing into fragrant globular flowers which present other novel shades. A most vigorous growing rose. Price 75c each.

Los Angeles. Hybrid Tea. A vigorous growing rose that produces long-stemmed flowers. Luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with gold at the base of the petals. Excellent in bud or full flower. Price 75c each.

Mamman Cochet. Tea. Coral-pink shaded with salmon-yellow, and outer petals splashed with gold. A fine rose to cut. Price 50c each.

Mamman Cochet White. Tea. Cream-white with edges flushed rose. Same style and growth as the Mamman Cochet. Price 50c each.



White Mamman Cochet

ALL OUR ROSES ARE FIRST GRADE BUDDED STOCK



Mme. Edouard Herriott

Miss Lolita Armour. Pernetiana. The fragrant blooms of this rose develop from well-shaped buds, chrome-yellow at the base, shading to orange and copper hues on the reverse of the petals. Blooms very freely. Price 75c each.

Mme. Cecile Brunner. Hybrid Polyantha. The best miniature rose. Bright rose shaded with pink. Too well known to require a complete description. Price 50c each.

Mme. Edouard Herriott. Pernetiana. Coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet. Strong grower, with bright glossy green foliage. Price 75c each.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Hybrid Tea. Deep orange bud, opening glowing copper in the center, changing to fawn yellow as the flower opens. Medium sized flowers, free bloomer. Price 60c each.

Mrs. Charles Russell. Hybrid Tea. Large, full, deep pink. Resembles the American Beauty, but is a better bloomer. Long, stiff stems. Price 60c each.

Ophelia Golden. Hybrid Tea. A vigorous rose with large, full flowers. The center is yellow paling slightly at the outer petals. Price 60c each.

Paul Neyron. Hybrid Perpetual. A rose of immense size. Color deep rose. A most hardy and vigorous rose. Price 60c each.

Premier. Hybrid Tea. Dark pink flowers of full size, fine form, and pleasing fragrance, borne singly on stiff, thornless stems. Price 50c each.

Radiance. Hybrid Tea. Brilliant, rosy opaline-pink. Large, free, and of beautiful form, with sweet fragrance. Price 50c each.

Radiance Red. Hybrid Tea. A growing crimson sport of Radiance, with all the magnificent qualities of the parent. Price 50c each.

Red Letter Day. Hybrid Tea. An exceedingly beautiful rose of infinite grace and charm. Its velvety, brilliant, scarlet-crimson buds and fully open flowers never fade. Price 50c each.

Rose Marie. Hybrid Tea. A showy, persistent blooming rose, with large, perfect flowers and heavy foliage. Color a glowing watermelon red. Price 60c each.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Pernetiana. A rose of lovely sunflower-yellow, deepening in the center. The buds are produced on long, stiff stems which make them excellent for cutting. Foliage a brilliant green. Price 75c each.

Sunburst. Hybrid Tea. Another charming rose. A deep golden-yellow with orange-yellow center. A free bloomer of full and beautiful form. Price 60c each.

William F.I Dreer. Pernetiana. A delicate silvery-pink with a rich golden yellow at the base of the petals. In bud or full flower this rose is without a peer. Price 60c each.

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing Frau Karl Druschki. Hybrid Tea. Pure snow-white; long pointed buds, large full flowers. Price 60c each.

Climbing Louise Catherine Breslau. Pernetiana. Flowers identical with the bush type, coral overlaid with orange. Price 75c each.

Climbing Los Angeles. Hybrid Tea. A strong climber with the same wonderful blooms of the bush rose. Price \$1.00 each.

Climbing Mamman Cochet. Tea. Coral-pink shaded with yellow. An old favorite. Price 60c each.

Climbing Mme. Cecile Brunner. Polyantha. The best of the climbing roses. A vigorous grower that covers itself with its wonderful rosy-pink blooms. Price 60c each.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Hybrid Winchuriana. A strong climbing rose with an intense flame scarlet bloom that will not fade. Flowers semi-double and remain in good condition for a long time. Price 60c each.

Climbing Sunburst. Hybrid Tea. A climbing yellow rose to recommend. Blooms the same as the well known bush. Price 75c each.

TREE ROSES

General McArthur. HT. Red.....	Established in five gallon containers, \$2.50
Hadley. HT. Dark red.....	
J. H. Hill. HT. Coral Pink.....	
Los Angeles. HT. Flame pink.....	
Sunburst. HT. Yellow.....	



Climbing Mamman Cochet

Persimmons

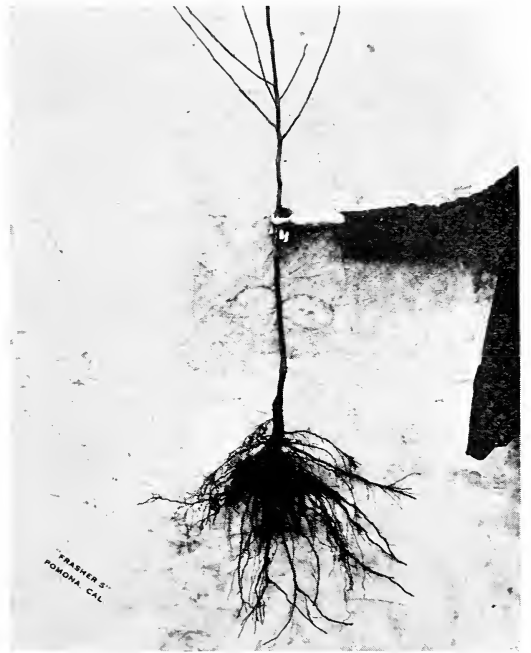
Ask the grower who has planted Hobbs-Gregg Persimmons

Since the introduction of the Japanese Persimmon in 1875 there has been considerable interest manifested in this wonderful fruit at different times and always with the demand far greater than the supply. We firmly believe the fruit is destined to become one of California's leading fruits in the markets of the country.

In addition to its unsurpassed quality as a fresh fruit, it is one of the most beautiful for table decorations, also it can be dried and candied. By proper storage the fruit can be kept in perfect condition over a long period of time, going on the market for immediate use.

The recently organized Persimmon Association, with the purpose of handling and marketing the fruit, finding new uses and new markets, is bound to greatly aid the grower in disposing of the crop.

By proper planting as to varieties, the ripening season can be extended throughout the greater part of the fall months, thereby keeping a continuous supply of fruit on the market over a long period of time.



Persimmon Root System



Fuyu—The New Non-Astringent Persimmon

After a considerable number of experiments and much elimination the varieties best adapted to California seem to be well established. The Hachiya has proven by far the most popular of all the varieties, owing to its quality, size and beauty. Next to the Hachiya we believe the Fuyu will meet a demand and fill a place in the markets all its own. Its complete non-astringent quality at all times, its early and heavy bearing habits, ripening its fruit after the other varieties are gone, will greatly aid in lengthening the market period.

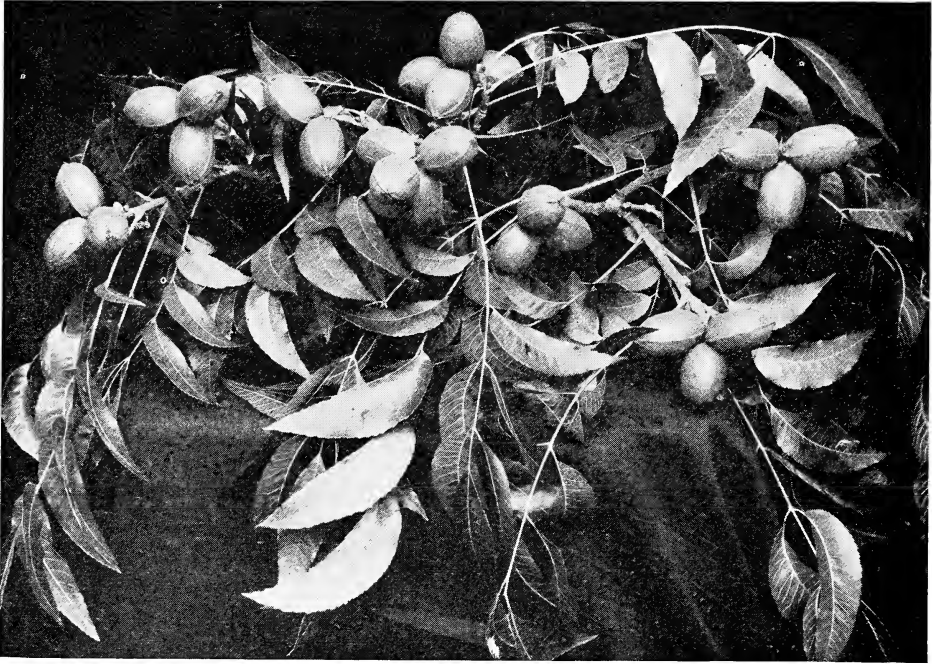
The persimmon up to the present time is completely free from bugs and insect pests, also ripening its fruit ahead of the cold weather, with the ever-increasing demand for the fruit at good prices, offers to the tree planter a great opportunity for profit for years to come.

We only use scions from prize-winning orchards of the variety propagated and root stock from California grown seed, thereby insuring the planter the best nursery stock possible to produce.

We are always glad to advise with any planter regarding his planting problems.

Pecans

Do you know that in 1927 we sold the largest, single Pecan planting in the state of California?



California Grown Pecans

“The Queen of Nuts”—the cultivated Pecan—The nut that commands the highest market price, is rapidly coming into extensive cultivation in certain preferred areas in California.

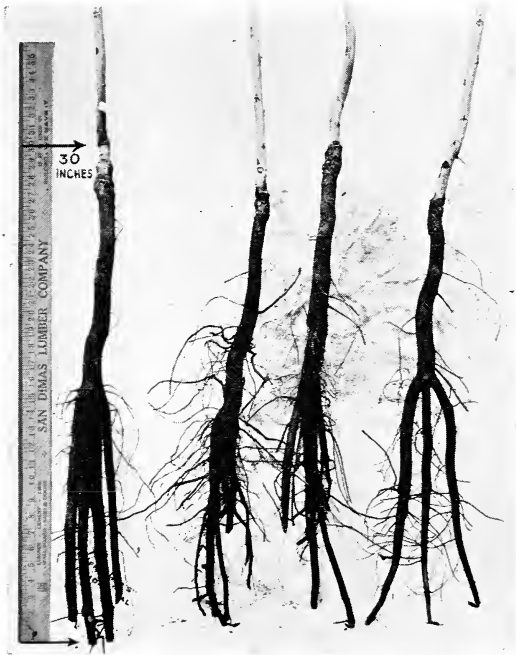
The demand for the luscious flavored, full-meated nuts, which are produced by our trees, is far in excess of the supply. Growers of these nuts, either in small or in large quantities, find their orders, in advance of harvesting, greatly exceed the quantity of nuts which they are able to supply.

We have made a very careful study of the conditions under which the cultivated varieties of Pecans do best, and of the hundreds of varieties which are available, we have selected those which have proven themselves best adapted to western conditions.

Our nursery stock is budded on native grown seedling nut stock, in soil especially well adapted to the development of a wonderful feeder root system, using bud-wood from record bearing trees from one of the largest and finest groves in the State, thereby insuring all of our trees to grow and produce when planted into the orchard. Underlying the rich fertile soil of our nursery is a very deep deposit of sandy gravel which permits the unimpeded development of the large sturdy root system. We have carefully budded (or grafted) our own trees to the proven varieties, on roots that are two years old. After the buds have grown for one year, we offer our sturdy and carefully grown nursery stock to our customers. We have supplied our trees for the largest individual plantings in the State of California, and guarantee our trees to be true to variety named. If properly planted, on soil suitable, and given good care, every tree from our nursery will grow and produce abundant profits for years to come.

Fruit Tree Department

NUT FRUITS



Pecan Root System

PECANS

Schley. Considered by many to be the best all-round pecan; nut large; well filled thin shell; early and prolific bearer.

Stuart. Nut large, often from 1½ to 2 inches long and oblong in shape; shell medium thin and of a light brown color; kernel bright colored, full, and of a rich nutty flavor.

Success. A strong, rapid grower, an early and prolific bearer of large thin shell nuts. This is the variety most generally planted at Yuma.

WALNUTS

Eureka. Nut large and elongated in shape; shell soft, thin and smooth; kernel of good color, plump and good flavor.

Placentia. Nut large and uniform in size; shell smooth and thin; kernel white, sweet, plump and fine flavor.

Payne. Nut large, pointed, uniform in size; shell well sealed and full; meat white. The heaviest producer of all the walnuts known. Tree somewhat slow in growth, owing to its heavy bearing habits. Undoubtedly the best variety to plant at this time.

ALMONDS

Drakes's Seedling. Blooming period early April. Nut of medium size and roundish in shape; shell medium soft and cream color; kernel short and plump and of good color, doubles being not uncommon.

Texas Prolific. Blooming period last of March. Nut of medium size and good shape; shell soft and light colored; kernel short, plump and sweet.

Flowering Almond. See Ornamental Department.

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet (Large). Five times the size of the native American sweet. Matures early and is of attractive form and color. A good bearer and a strong grower.

Progress. Medium size, high quality; a hybrid sweet that produces nuts as a very young tree.

Quercy. Nut is round and glossy, color dark, rich brown. A heavy and consistent bearer. This nut is a late bearer, maturing its crop for the holiday trade.

APPLES

Arkansas Black. Season, November-December; quality market and shipping. Fruit roundish and uniform; skin maroon; flesh fine, firm and crisp, juicy and of good flavor.

Bellflower. Season, October; quality table and market, shipping and home use. Fruit large, oblong and irregular. Flesh tender, juicy and crisp. A good keeper.

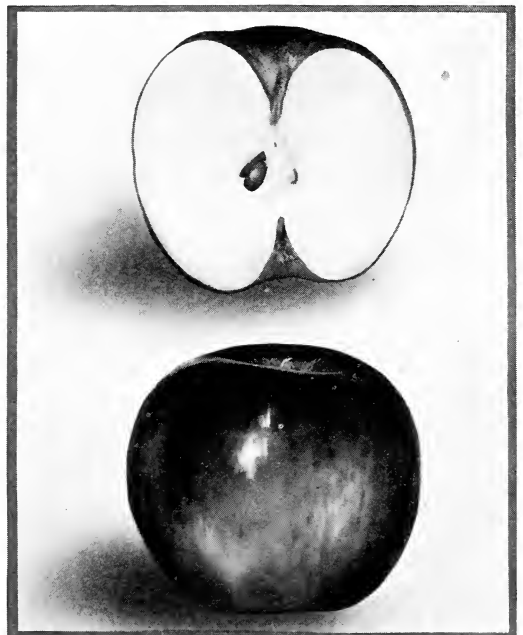
Delicious. Season, November-December; quality shipping and general market. Fruit long and tapering; skin thin, yellow in color, splashed with red; flesh white, fine grained, sweetly acid and possessed with a pleasant aroma.

Early Harvest. Season, July; quality home use and local market. Fruit medium in size and roundish; skin smooth and straw yellow in color. Flesh white, juicy crisp, good sub-acid flavor.

Gano. Season, October-November; quality home use. Fruit roundish in shape and striped; becomes red when ripe. An excellent producer.

Gravenstein. Season, August; quality market, shipping and culinary. Fruit uniform size, but of irregular shape; skin greenish color, striped with red; flesh yellow, of good texture, crisp, juicy and tender.

Maiden Blush. Season, September-October; quality home use and local market. Fruit flat, yellow with a rosy blush. Flesh sweet and tender.



Arkansas Black

A VIGOROUS ROOT SYSTEM INSURES BETTER TREES

Missouri Pippin. Season, October; quality table and market. Fruit large, slightly oblique and slightly flattened at the ends, striped and splashed with light and dark red. Flesh whitish, juicy and sub-acid.

R. I. Greening. Season, October; quality market, table and cooking. Fruit large and uniform in size and shape; skin greenish, turning to yellow; flesh firm juicy and of fine flavor.

Red June. Season, July; quality table and cooking. Fruit medium size oval; color deep red; flesh white, tender and sub-acid.

White Winter Pearmain. Season, November; quality table and market. Fruit medium to large, roundish oblong; skin smooth, greenish in color turning to a pale yellow covered with russet dots; flesh firm, fine grained, tender crisp and juicy.

Winter Banana. Season, October; quality table and market. Fruit large sized, roundish to conical, sometimes flat at the base; skin smooth, moderately thick and yellow in color; flesh whitish tinged with yellow, mild and sub-acid in flavor, crisp and tender.

Transcendent Crabapple. Season, September; quality home use. Fruit rather large and flattened at the end; skin golden yellow with rich red cheek; flesh crisp, tender and sub-acid.

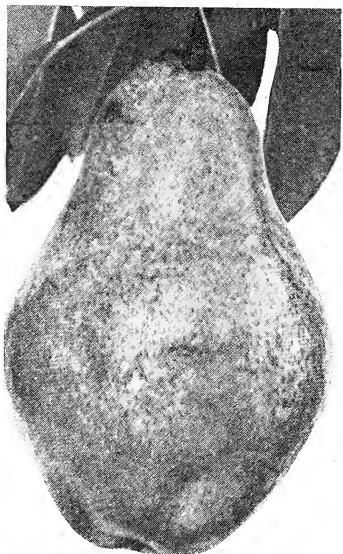
PEARS

Bartlett Summer. Season, August; quality market, shipping, canning and drying. Fruit large and regular in shape; skin bright yellow with blush on the sunny side; flesh fine grained, white buttery, juicy and decided pear flavor.

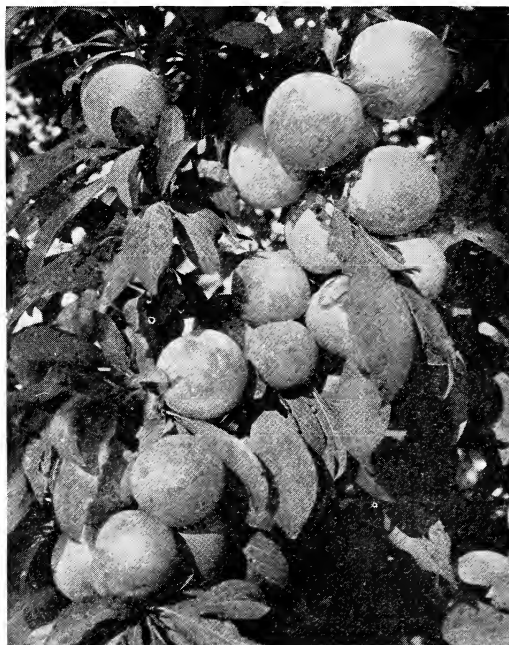
Bartlett Winter. Season, November; quality late market and shipping. Fruit much resembles the regular Bartlett; skin yellow and smooth with a blush on the side exposed to the sun; flesh somewhat coarse but tender, juicy, melting and sweet.

Siberian Red. Our own propagation. A chance seedling in a shipment of trees from Japan. Gives promise of being a good variety. It is a small, compact tree that will not blight and produces heavy crops of firm, oblong pears. Color bright red. A wonderful variety for an espalier tree.

Winter Nellis. Season, December; quality shipping and storage. Fruit medium size and roundish formation; skin yellow covered with russet; flesh yellow, sweet and fine grained.



Bartlett Pear



Becky Smith Plum

PLUMS

Becky Smith. Season, September; quality home use and local market. Fruit almost round; color red; flesh sweet, juicy and excellently flavored. The very best of the late ripening plums.

Beauty Plum. Season, June; quality market and shipping. Fruit decidedly heart shaped; skin crimson sprinkled with white dots; flesh amber colored permeated with crimson, and of good flavor; pit rather small.

Burbank. Season, June-July; quality early market and home use. Fruit large egg shaped; skin bright red slightly yellow mottled; flesh a rich yellow, juicy and sweet.

Cherry. Season, June-July; quality market and home use. Fruit medium in size; skin bright red; flesh juicy and sub-acid.

Climax. Season, June; quality shipping and local market. Fruit large and heart shaped; skin thick and of good protective quality, deep vermilion red in color; flesh yellow, juicy and of good flavor.

Damson. Season, September; quality preserving, jellies, etc. Fruit rather small and oval in shape; skin purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh tart and separates readily from the pit.

Duarte. Season, July-August; quality local market and home use. Fruit of medium size, skin deep blood red; flesh firm and of good flavor and quality.

Green Gage. Season, August; quality market and use. Fruit of medium size and oval; skin greenish in color and marbled with red; flesh pale green juicy, melting and of good flavor and free from the pit.

Kelsey Japan. Season, August-September; quality shipping and market, good keeper. Fruit very large and heart shaped; skin green, turning to yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of good vinous flavor—adheres slightly to the pit.

Santa Rosa. Season, July; quality shipping and local market. Fruit large and oval in shape; skin purplish crimson in color with a pale yellow bloom; flesh mottled and streaked with crimson, juicy and of a decidedly rich plum flavor.

Satsuma. Season, August; quality culinary and local market. Fruit large and almost round in shape; skin a deep red; flesh firm, red in color, juicy and good flavor, pit small.

PLANT FUYU—THE NON-ASTRINGENT PERSIMMON

PLUMS (Continued)

Wickson. Season, August; quality shipping, good keeper. Fruit symmetrical, large and heart shaped; skin cherry red to a deep scarlet in color; flesh amber, firm and sugary and of good flavor; pit small.

Wild Goose. Season, July; quality shipping and home use. Fruit oval and of average size; skin tough, color a bright red, with a thin bloom; flesh tender, melting, sprightly and refreshing.

Yellow Egg. Season, July-August; quality canning market. Fruit very large and egg shaped; skin yellow with a sprinkling of white dots, covered with a light bloom; flesh yellow and rather acid, but sweet when the fruit is fully ripe.

PRUNES

French Improved. Season, September; quality drying. Fruit large, averaging one-half larger than the ordinary French prune; skin violet purple; flesh sweet, juicy and sugary.

Sugar. Fruit very large, skin very thin, deep purple; flesh yellow, tender and sugary. Very desirable for home use. Late July.

Tragedy. A desirable early variety; large and beautiful; skin purple; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and rich. One of the best for home use or local market.

CHERRIES (Sweet)

Bing. Season, July; quality market and shipping. Fruit large and heart shaped; skin nearly black and of good texture; flesh firm, sweet, meaty, of fine flavor and purplish-red in color.

Black Tartarian. Season, June; quality market and shipping. Fruit large and heart shaped; skin black and glossy; flesh reddish-purple in color, of good flavor, pit rather small.

Lambert. Large to very large, rich deep red color; flesh firm and of good texture; regular and heavy bearer, ripens after the Bing.

CHERRIES (Sour)

May Duke. An early variety, large, dark red, juicy, with a rich sub-acid flavor.

English Morello. Season, July; quality local market and culinary. Fruit round cordate; skin dark red; flesh red, melting sprightly tart and of good cooking quality.



White Heath Cling

PEACHES

Buckhorn. Season, August; quality local market and home use. Fruit medium to large and of uniform size; skin creamy white with red cheek; flesh white but reddish at the pit, from which it separates readily.

Belle of Georgia. Season, July-August; quality local market and home use. Fruit large and oblong in shape, color marble white; flesh white, sweet, tender and juicy. The best pollinator for the J. H. Hale peach.

Champion. Season, July-August; quality local market and table. Fruit of good type and quite large; skin shell-white with red cheek; flesh of good texture, rich flavored and juicy.

Early Crawford. Tree vigorous and prolific; in past years this was the earliest peach, but now many earlier kinds are grown. Large; flesh yellow and juicy; a fine peach of its season in home orchards. Late July.

Early Imperial. Season, early June; quality local market and home use. Fruit of medium size and good shape; skin deep yellow with red cheek; flesh rich, firm and excellent flavor.

Early Jap. Season, early May; quality local market and home use. Fruit of medium size, skin yellow with red cheek. A good early peach.

Elberta. Season, July; quality market, shipping drying and canning. Fruit large and round; skin golden yellow striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet.

Foster. Season, July; quality canning, drying and shipping. Fruit very large and uniform in size; skin deep orange red, dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rich, juicy and with a sub-acid flavor.

George 4th. Season, July; quality local market and home use. Fruit large and round; skin creamy-white with red blush; flesh quite pale, juicy, abundant and of delightful flavor.

Indian Blood Cling. Season, September; quality preserving and pickling. Fruit of medium size; skin dark red clouded with purple; flesh a pronounced red.

J. H. Hale. Season, August; quality shipping, drying and table. Fruit regular, round with equal halves; skin yellow with red cheeks; flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy and sweet.

Krummel October. Season, October; quality shipping market and home use. Fruit very large, of excellent quality; flesh firm, yellow veering to red at the pit. One of the best peaches for the late market.

Late Crawford. Season, August; quality shipping and drying. Fruit large and roundish; skin yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow veering to red at the pit and of good flavor.

Lemon Cling. Season, August-September; quality canning; fruit lemon shaped and of good size; skin yellow suffused with cherry red; flesh firm, yellow, veering to red at the pit, and of good flavor.

Lewkins' Honey. Season, late July; quality local market and home use. Fruit oval and of medium size; skin whitish yellow with red blush on the sunny side; flesh creamy-white, sweet and juicy, with a pronounced honey flavor.

Lowell. Season, August-September; quality canning, drying and shipping. Fruit nearly perfectly round and uniform in size; skin yellow; flesh yellow to the pit, firm, and of fine flavor.

Mayflower. Season, May; quality local market and home use. Fruit medium to large in size, skin a light green suffused with red; flesh creamy-white, fine grained, sweet and delicious.

Miller's Late. Season, November; quality local market and home use. Fruit large and round; skin creamy yellow; flesh firm, good in texture and of fine flavor.

Muir. Season, July; quality drying, canning and shipping. Fruit large; skin a pronounced yellow; flesh yellow to the pit, firm, juicy and sweet.

New Year Greeting (Winter Freestone). Season, November-December; quality local market and table. Fruit round and of medium size; skin greenish-white; flesh white, of good substance and flavor, with a small pit.

Orange Cling. Season, late August; quality home canning and local market. Fruit very large and good shape; skin yellow with red blush on the sunny side; flesh golden yellow, juicy, and of good flavor and sugary.

Red Bird Cling. Season, May-June; quality early market and home use. Fruit snow-white with distinct scarlet cheeks and markings.

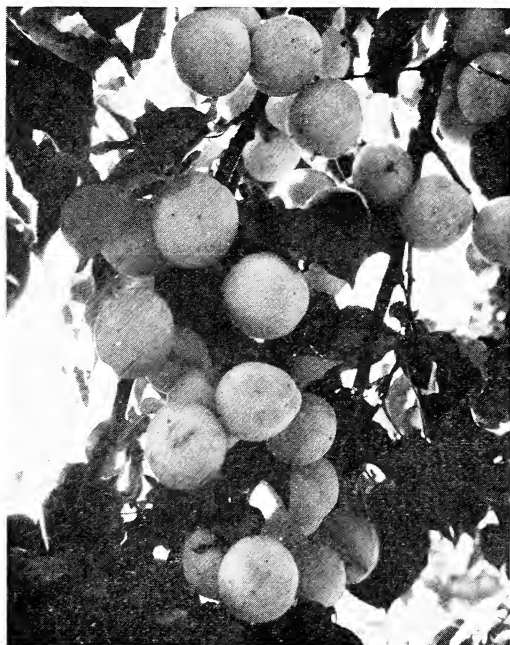
ALL STOCK GUARANTEED TRUE TO NAME

PEACHES (Continued)

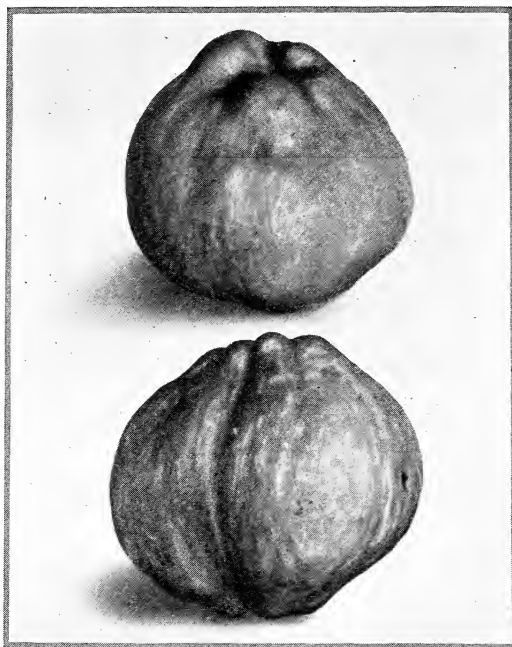
- Sabichi Cling.** Season, November-December; quality table and late market. Fruit medium in size; flesh white, juicy, sweet and mellow. The latest cling.
- Saucer.** Season June; quality table and home use. Fruit medium in size and flattened at both ends; skin white with crimson cheek; flesh white, firm, sweet, of excellent quality and flavor.
- Sims' Cling.** Season, August; quality local market and home use. Fruit very large with yellow skin and reddish cheek; flesh deep yellow to the pit, which is very small.
- Strawberry Cling (McKevitt's).** Season, August; quality local market and home use. Fruit large to medium; skin pale yellow with red markings; flesh white, veering to red at the pit, juicy and highly flavored.
- Strawberry Free.** Season, July; quality dessert, local market and home use. Fruit large, broadly oval; skin creamy-white shaded a purplish-red; flesh white, veering to red at the pit, juicy, sub-acid, melting.
- Stump the World.** An old Southern favorite, very light yellow with bright red cheeks; flesh white, tender and juicy; fruit grows to a very large size; freestone; unexcelled for home use and local market. Season late July.
- White Heath Cling.** Creamy white, with blush on the sunny side; flesh white, veering to red at the pit; tender, juicy and delicious. Season late September.
- Tuscan Cling.** Season, late July; quality canning and shipping. Fruit round and large; skin yellow, flushed with pink; flesh evenly yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent flavor.

NECTARINES

- Boston.** Season, July-August; quality local market home use. Fruit oval-shaped and attractive in appearance; skin deep yellow, mottled with red; flesh yellow to the pit, tender and of good flavor.
- New White.** Season, July; quality local market and drying. Fruit large, round; skin white with a tinge of strawberry-red; flesh orange color, juicy, tender and palatable.
- Stanwick.** Season, August-September; quality shipping, drying and canning. Fruit large; skin pale greenish in color, shaded with violet; flesh white, tender, juicy, separates freely from the pit.



Royal Apricot



Smyrna Quince

APRICOTS

- Moorpark.** Season, July; quality canning, drying and market. Fruit extra large; skin greenish-yellow, suffused with brownish-red; flesh firm, juicy and of fine flavor, parting freely from the pit.
- Newcastle Early.** Season, May; quality early market and home use. Fruit medium size and round in shape; skin pale orange; flesh orange color and of good flavor.
- Royal.** Season, June; quality canning, drying and shipping. Fruit large, roundish-oval, somewhat compressed; skin deep yellow, flushed with red; flesh moderately yellow, firm, abundant juice and of good flavor.
- Apex Plumcot.** A true hybrid between the plum and apricot. A valuable new fruit. We offer only one variety. Ripens the latter part of June. Beautiful yellow with red cheek, wonderful flavor, resembles both the plum and apricot; strong grower, good bearer, beautiful foliage.

QUINCE

- Pineapple.** Season, August; quality home market and cooking. Fruit in shape resembles an apple, being smooth and globular; skin a light golden yellow; flesh white, tender, and of excellent flavor—can be eaten out of hand like an apple.
- Smyrna.** Season, September-October; quality culinary and home market. Fruit large and pear-shaped; skin a beautiful lemon yellow; flesh tender, juicy and of an aromatic flavor when jellied.

FIGS

- Black Spanish.** An improved Mission, somewhat larger than the Old Mission, otherwise same fruit.
- Kadota.** Season, August; quality canning, preserving and pickling. Fruit of good size, oblong in shape with a pronounced neck; skin thin and of a golden yellow color; flesh white, tinged with pink toward the center, with a honey-like flavor.
- Mission.** Season, July-August; quality market, shipping and drying. Fruit large, turbinated, neck long, stalk short; skin rough but thin, and deep violet in color; flesh sweet and tender.
- San Pedro Black.** Season, August; quality local market and home use. Fruit large and long, ovate, little or no stalk; skin smooth, violet-black in color, shading to green at the neck; flesh reddish in color, sweet, melting, and of fine flavor.

PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY TO INSURE CHOICE

PERSIMMONS



Hachiya—An Excellent Persimmon

Fuyu. First introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1913. Since then it has fruited in the Southern States and California, where it has proven to be of exceptional value. Never being astringent, it may be peeled and eaten like an apple when still firm, though fully ripe. Keeps well and quality is of the best. Medium size, flattened; deep red. Tree very prolific. Said by many to be the finest persimmon grown and it is predicted that it will surpass all others as a commercial variety.

Hachiya. Fruit large, often attaining a size of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, oblong in shape with a short point; skin a bright and pronounced red with darker blotches; flesh orange color.

Tamopan. Fruit somewhat flattened, with indented mark around the center larger and oblong; skin a golden yellow and of good substance; flesh abundant and of good flavor, red in color and astringent until fully ripe.

POMEGRANATE

Wonderful. Season, October; quality local market and shipping. Fruit large, roundish, somewhat flattened at the ends; skin yellow overspread with red, often blushed with scarlet; flesh a rich garnet color, with abundant juice of a pleasing aromatic sub-acid flavor.

GRAPES

Red Malaga. A fine new shipping grape. Color deep red shading to purplish-blue. Has very wonderful keeping qualities.

Black Morocco. Vigorous growing vine having large bunches of very large, round fruit. Color a dull purple. A fair shipper, but hard to pack due to the extreme size of the bunches.

Black Monukka (seedless). Season, August; quality shipping, market and home use. Fruit of even size and about one-third larger than Thompson Seedless; skin dark red to black when fully ripe; flesh abundant, sweetly acidulous, tender and cracking.

GRAPES (Continued)

Red Emperor. Season, October; quality table and shipping. Fruit large and oblong in shape; skin thick and deep rose in color, covered with a light bloom; flesh crisp, abundant, juicy and of good flavor.

Rose of Peru (Black Prince). Season, October; quality table and home market. Fruit large and round, borne in large shouldered bunches; skin thick, brownish black; flesh tender, juicy and of a slightly vinous flavor.

Black Hamburg. A table grape having large bunches of coal-black fruit; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and rich.

Malaga. Season, August; quality raisin, shipping and table. Fruit large, oval in shape, bunches often weighing ten pounds; skin thick with a yellowish-green color; flesh firm, crackling, juicy and sweetly acidulous.

Flame Tokay. Season, September; quality shipping, market and table. Fruit large, bunches often weighing eight and nine pounds; skin red in color, covered with a lilac bloom; flesh firm, juicy, abundant and of fine flavor.

Malvoise. A strong growing vine producing large, loose bunches. Fruit large, oblong, reddish-black, with a faint bloom.

Black Muscat. An excellent table grape; berries very large; skin well colored, thin but tough; flesh soft and juicy with delicate Muscat aroma. Decidedly the richest flavored of all the table grapes we grow. We recommend it especially for home gardens. August and September.

Thompson Seedless. Season, August; quality raisin and table. Fruit oval in shape and seedless; skin greenish-yellow turning to bright yellow when fully ripe; flesh abundant and of good flavor.

Black Cornichon. Season, October; quality shipping and table. Fruit long and olive-shaped; skin thick, dark purple when ripe covered with a fine bloom; flesh firm and of good flavor.

Mission. Season, September; quality wine and table. Fruit medium size and round in shape; skin purplish-black; flesh sweet and delicious.

Alicante Bouschet. Season, September; juice making. Fruit medium in size; skin black; flesh high in sugar content, giving a superior, pleasant, bright red color.

Matero. One of the leading juice grapes grown in California, heavy bearer. Has a tough, heavy skin. Stands rain and moisture without splitting on the vine. One of the best shipping grapes.

Zinfandel. Season, September; quality wine-making; Fruit round, borne in compact bunches; skin dark purple, covered with a heavy bloom; flesh abundant, juicy and of a good flavor.

Concord. Season, August; quality table, shipping and for grape juice. Fruit large and round; skin glossy black covered with bloom; flesh sweet, pulp, tender and a delightful musky flavor; fine for jelly.

BERRY FRUITS

LOGANBERRY—A strong grower of trailing habit, should be grown on trellis. Fruit is about an inch long, purplish-red and shaped like a blackberry. Combines the taste of the blackberry and raspberry.

RASPBERRY La France. A strong grower, producing very large red berries in late summer and fall. Everbearing and larger than any other.

BLACKBERRIES Crandall—A sturdy, fast, upright grower. Very productive, bears fully two weeks before other types and continues throughout the season.

Mammoth—Trailing habit and needs support; grows fast; produces very large berry in great quantity. A very tasty berry.

Cory Thornless—This berry is the Mammoth with the thorns removed. Very productive and a longer berry than the Mammoth.

Citrus and Sub-Tropical Fruits

CITRUS FRUITS



Three-Year-Old Valencia

ORANGES

Washington Navel. The standard early orange for commercial planting in California. Tree of moderate growth, nearly thornless and an early and regular bearer. Fruit large, free from rag and seedless. Possesses a flavor peculiarly its own. An excellent shipper. Ripens from December to February.

Valencia Late. The leading variety for summer shipping. Its lateness in ripening and the fact that it will remain on the tree in perfect condition until late fall makes it a most popular variety for commercial planting. The Valencia Late and Washington Navel are the two varieties most extensively planted in California and make it possible to pick and ship ripe oranges every day in the year.

Ruby Blood. Tree a good grower, nearly thornless and very prolific. Fruit of medium size, peel thin, flesh a ruby red showing through the peel when fully ripe. Season February to April.

Standard Kid Glove Oranges

Dancy Tangerine. A favorite for commercial planting. Tree a strong upright grower and a heavy bearer. Fruit medium size, flattened and very highly colored. Flesh dark orange. Very juicy. Season February to May.

Satsuma (Oonshiu). Tree thornless and of dwarf habit; never attains large size. Fruit medium, flattened, not so highly colored as the Tangerine, but deeper yellow than the Mandarin. Excellent flavor and entirely seedless. The earliest orange to ripen. Season November to March.

POMELOS

Marsh Seedless. The favorite variety for commercial planting in California. Tree a strong vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Fruit medium and practically seedless. Quality good. Season January to July. Being planted extensively in the imperial and Coachella Valleys, and Arizona.

LEMONS

Eureka. The most extensively planted variety in California. Tree a good grower and prolific bearer, blooming and setting fruit every month in the year, nearly thornless. Fruit medium to large, peel smooth and of good texture. Abundant juice and little pulp. One of the best commercial varieties.

Lisbon. Tree an upright grower, thorny, very vigorous, a good bearer. Fruit of the best quality and nearly seedless. Considered superior to any other lemon by many growers.

KUMQUATS

Kumquat. The tree has a dwarf bushy habit and usually attains a height of 8 to 10 feet when mature. Very ornamental for yard or tub planting. An enormous bearer and retains its golden yellow fruit for months, which adds to its beauty. Fruit about an inch long and egg-shaped. Peel (which is edible) smooth, aromatic and spicy to the taste. The entire fruit can be eaten or preserved in sugar and is quite delicious.

Selected Citrus Buds

The foundation of a citrus tree is the seedling. The variety and quality of a citrus tree is dependent on the bud that is inserted in the seedling. The buds that we use are cut from trees of standard variety whose record of bearing habit and general health is the best.

Both the seed from which the seedling is grown and the bud which forms the tree are furnished us by the Fruit Growers Supply Company.

Carefully grown seedlings plus Fruit Growers Supply Company's buds mean a satisfactory tree.

The prices that we quote are for such trees.

Combination Citrus Trees

In the interest of home orchards and the pleasure of amateur horticulturists we bud a few standard citrus trees to not less than five varieties of fruit, as follows: Washington Navel and Valencia Late Oranges, Marsh Seedless Pomelo, Eureka Lemon, and one of the following (as the customer may choose): Dancy Tangerine, Willow-leaved Mandarin, King Mandarin, or a Ruby Blood. These trees are of standard size, the buds well established in the field. Thrifty, well shaped trees, carefully balled and ready for immediate planting, we are offering for \$5.00 each, F. O. B. at railway or express office.

SCARCE AND RARE VARIETIES OF CITRUS

We can furnish the following in limited numbers at \$2.50 each:

Tahati Lime	Sweet Lemon
Mexican Lime	Citrus Limonium
Navelencia Orange	Joppa
Thompson Improved	Cedrolia
Navel	Sampson Tangelo
St. Michael	Citron of Commerce
Kingmandarin	Sweet Lime
Willow-Leaved Mandarin	Ponderosa Lemon

SUB-TROPICAL TREES MAKE EXCELLENT ORNAMENTALS

SUB-TROPICAL FRUITS



Fuerte Avocado

Avocados (*Persea Gratissima*)

Puebla. Tree very rapid grower, erect with drooping branches, very prolific. Fruit obovate in shape and weight 10 to 12 ounces. Skin nearly smooth and a dark purple. Flesh yellow and has a rich flavor. Ripens November to January.

Fuerte. Tree vigorous grower. Fruit pyriform, weight 12 to 14 ounces. Skin smooth and green in color; carries a high percentage of oil and is of good flavor. Ripens from January to April. One of the leading varieties for commercial planting.

CHERIMOYA

CHERIMOYA (Custard Apple). A fast grower; easily frosted and should be planted in warm, protected locations. Bears best when several are planted in groups. Large green fruit, custard-like pulp with pineapple flavor.

SAPOTA

Casimoroa Edulis (White Sapota). A strong growing tree of rather spreading habit. Attains a height of 15 to 20 feet. Has large five-fingered leaves. It thrives well in all the milder sections of California. The fruit is about the size and shape of a quince. It has a thin skin and the pulp has a melting, peach-like flavor, very sweet and delicious. Balled trees budded from best varieties, 2 to 3 feet.

LOQUATS

Trees valuable for their fruit and as ornamental features of the garden. Season, February-May.

BUDED LOQUATS

Champagne. Vase-like tree that produces large fruit in quite compact clusters. Very adaptable to different growing conditions.

✓ **Thale.** Probably the largest loquat grown. Thin skin, tender and orange in color. Firm and meaty. A most desirable type.

OLIVES

Mission. The most popular variety. A reliable bearer of good size. Very drought resistant, but should have water to bear well.

NATAL PLUM

CARRISSA grandiflora (Natal Plum). This is one of the most ornamental of all the utility plants. Shrub grows close to the ground during first few years, gradually attaining height with age. Leaves are very dark green, borne on thick thorny stems. Flowers are pure white and rather inconspicuous. Fruit turns a very bright red when ripe and is very tart in taste. Makes delicious jelly of a beautiful color.

Bartlett Fruiting. This is a more highly improved strain, the fruit being larger than the Natal Plum. Frosts easily, but recovers quickly.

GUAVAS

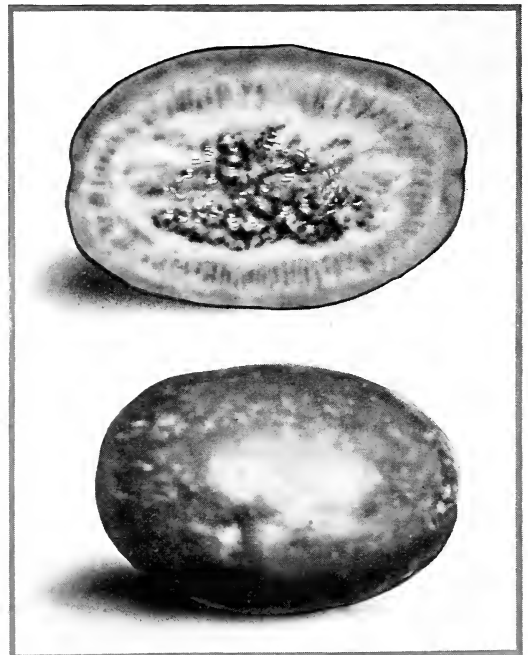
Strawberry Guava. Fruit about the size of large strawberries, and round, and a deep reddish brown color. Very desirable as a table fruit or for jams and jellies.

Yellow Strawberry Guava. Fruit larger than the red variety and yellow in color.

FEIJOAS

Feijoa Sellowiana. An attractive shrub growing to a height of about eight feet. The leaves are a glossy green, silvery white beneath, and if kept pruned makes a very compact and striking shrub. Has a showy and attractive flower. The fruit of the better varieties is about the size of a large hen's egg, and its delicious flavor reminds one of a combination of pineapple and bananas. Very hardy and of easy culture. Fruit ripens in the fall. As seedlings do not always come true to type, we carry only the grafted trees, the scions having been taken from the best and largest fruiting specimens.

Choiceana. An oblong variety of large size and excellent quality.



Feijoa

PRICE LIST AND INDEX

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

NAME	SIZES AND PRICES	Page
Abelia—rupestris.....	gal. cans, 50c; balled, 3/4 ft., \$1.50.....	3
Aberia—cafra.....	gal. cans, 75c.....	3
Abutilon (Flowering Maple).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	3
Acacia—baileyana.....	gal. cans, 50c; extras, 5-gal., \$1.00.....	3
Acacia—cultriformis.....	Same as above.....	3
Acacia—dealbata.....	Same as above.....	3
Acacia—floribunda.....	Same as above.....	3
Acacia—melanoxylon.....	Same as above.....	3
Aralia.....	gal. can, 75c.....	3
Arbutus—unedo (Strawberry Tree).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	3
Aspidistra.....	gal. cans, 75c.....	3
Aucuba—japonica (Gold dust plant).....	gal. cans, \$1.00.....	3
Banana—orinoco (Edible).....	\$2.00 to \$3.00.....	3
Banana—abyssinian (Ornamental).....	\$1.00 to \$2.00.....	3
Bay Tree (see Laurus and Umbellularia).....		
Berberis—illicifolia (Barberry).....	gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.25.....	4
Berberis—Wilsonae (Barberry).....	Same as above.....	4
Buddleia—asiatica.....		
Buddleia—variabilis Magnifica (Butterfly Bush).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	4
Buxus—japonica.....	2½ pots, 15c; gal. cans, 50c; balled, trimmed, \$1.00 to \$6.00.....	4
Buxus—sempervirens.....	flats, 100 plants, \$4.00.....	4
Buxus—suffruticosa.....	gal. cans, 50c; pots, 12c.....	4
Callistemon—rigidus (Bottle Brush).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	4
Callistemon—lanceolatus.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	4
Camellia—japonica.....	gal. cans, \$1.50.....	4
Camphora—officinalis (Camphor Tree).....	gal. cans, 4/5 ft., 50c; 5/6 ft., 60c.....	4
Carob Tree.....	gal. cans, 50c to 75c.....	4
Carpentirea California.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	4
Carrissa (Natal Plum).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	4
Cassia—artemesioides.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	4
Cassia—tomentosa.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	4
Casuarina—stricta (Beefwood).....	gal. cans, 3/4 ft., 50c; 4/6 ft., 75c.....	6
Ceanothus (California Wild Lilac).....	gal. cans, 18/24 in., \$1.00.....	6
Cestrum—aurantiacum.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	6
Choisya—ternata (Mexican Orange).....	gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.50 to \$2.50.....	6
Choryzema—illicifolia.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	6
Cistus—albidus.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	6
Cistus—maculatus.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	6
Coprosma—bauri (Wax Plant).....	gal. cans, 35c.....	6
Cotoneaster—franchetti.....		
Cotoneaster—horizontalis.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	5
Cotoneaster—microphylla.....	balled, \$1.25 to \$2.50.....	6
Cotoneaster—pannosa.....		
Crassula.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	6
Diosma—alba.....	gal. cans, 50c; 3-gal., 75c.....	6
Duranta—plumieri (Golden Dew Drop).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	6
Erica—carnea.....	3-in. pots, 15c; gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.25.....	6
Erica—codonodes veitchi.....	balled specimens, \$1.25-\$2.00.....	6
Erica—melanthera (Scotch Heather).....	gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.25-\$1.50.....	6
Erica—persolutesa rosea.....	balled, \$1.25.....	6
Escallonia—montevidensis.....		
Escallonia—rosea.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	6
Escallonia—rubra.....		
Eucalyptus—citriodora.....	gal. cans, 50c-75c.....	6
Eucalyptus—ficifolia.....	gal. cans, 75c-\$1.00.....	6
Eucalyptus—globulus.....	gal. cans, 40c-75c.....	6
Eugenia—hookeri.....		
Eugenia—myrtifolia.....	gal. cans, 50c-75c.....	6
Euonymus—argentea marginata.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	7
Euonymus—aurea maculatus.....	balled specimens, \$1.25-\$2.00.....	7
Euonymus—alba marginata.....	gal. cans, 75c; balled, \$1.25-\$2.00.....	7
Euonymus—lutea variegatus.....	flats, \$5.00.....	7
Euonymus—pulchellus.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	7
Fabiana.....	5 gal. cans, \$2.50.....	7
Ficus—macrophylla.....	gal. cans, \$1.00.....	7
Gardenia—florida.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	7
Genista—canariensis.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	7
Genista—fragrans.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	7
Genista—juncea.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	7
Grevillea—robusta.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	7
Grevillea—thelemanniana.....	gal. cans, 75c.....	7
Hibiscus.....	gal. cans, 75c.....	7
Hydrangea.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	7
Hypericum—moserinum (Gold Flower).....	gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.25.....	7
Ilex—aquifolia (English Holly).....	gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50.....	7
Jacaranda (Fern Tree).....	gal. cans, 50c-75c.....	7
Kerria—japonica.....	gal. cans, 75c.....	7
Lantana.....	2-in. pots, 15c; gal. cans, 35c.....	7
Laurocerasus—officinalis (English Laurel).....	gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.25-\$2.50.....	8
Laurus—nobilis (Bay Tree).....	gal. cans, 75c.....	8
Leonotus—leonorus (Lion's Tail).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	8
Leptospermum (Australian Tea).....	gal. cans, 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50; balled, \$1.50.....	8
Ligustrum—ciliatum.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	8
Ligustrum—japonica (Jap Privet).....	flats, \$3.00; gal. cans, 50c.....	8

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

NAME	SIZES AND PRICES	Page
Ligustrum—nepalense.....	flats, \$3.00; gal. cans, 50c.....	8
Ligustrum—ovalifolium aurea (Golden Privet).....	flats, \$3.50; gal. cans, 50c.....	8
Magnolia—grandiflora.....	4-in. pots, 25c; balled, \$1.50-\$3.00.....	11
Mahonia—aquifolia (Oregon Grape).....	gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.00-\$1.50.....	11
Melaleuca—armillaris.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	8
Melaleuca—decussata.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	8
Melaleuca—hypericifolia.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	8
Myrtus—communis (Myrtle).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	8
Myrtus—microphylla (Myrtle).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	8
Nandina—domestica.....	gal. cans, 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.25.....	8
Nerium (Oleander).....	gal. cans, 60c; balled, \$1.50-\$3.00.....	8
Parkinsonia—aculeata.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	8
Pepper Tree (see Schinus Molle).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	9
Photina—California Holly.....	gal. cans, 60c.....	9
Pittosporum—eugenoides.....	{ gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.50.....	8
Pittosporum—nigracans.....		
Pittosporum—phillyraeoides.....		
Pittosporum—tobira.....		
Pittosporum—undulatum.....	{ gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.50.....	9
Plumbago—capensis.....		
Pomegranate—punica ana (Flowering).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	9
Poinsettia.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	9
Privet (see Ligustrum).....		
Prunus Cerasus.....	gal. cans, 75c.....	9
Pyracantha—augustifolia.....	{ gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.25.....	9
Pyracantha—lalandi.....		
Pyracantha—yunnanensis.....		
Quercus—agrifolia.....	gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.50.....	9
Quercus—suber.....	gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$2.50.....	9
Raphiolepis—ovata.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	9
Sterculia (Bottle Tree).....	gal. cans, 75c.....	9
Tamarix—athel (Evergreen).....	gal. cans, 75c.....	9
Teucrium—fruticans.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	9
Tritoma (Red Hot Poker).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	9
Umbellularia Californica (California Native Bay).....	gal. cans, 75c.....	9
Veronica—buxifolia.....	{ gal. cans, 50c.....	9
Veronica—decussata.....		
Veronica—imperialis.....	gal. cans, 75c.....	9
Vibrunum—japonica.....	{ gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.25-\$2.00.....	9
Viburnum—tinus.....		

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

Acer—dasycarpum (soft or silver maple).....	bare roots, 6/8 ft., 75c; 10/12 ft., \$1.00; 12/14 ft., \$1.50.....	10
Acer—negundo (Box Elder).....	bare roots, 6/8 ft., 75c; 10/12 ft., \$1.00; 12/14 ft., \$1.50.....	10
Almond—flowering (Prunus amygdalus flore pleno).....	bare root, 75c.....	10
Althea (Rose of Sharon)—.....	bare root, 3/4 ft., 50c.....	10
Berberis—thunbergi.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	10
Betula (Birch).....	3/4 ft., \$1.00.....	10
Catalpa—speciosa.....	5 to 8 ft., 40c to \$1.00.....	10
Cornus—florida (Flowering Dogwood).....	bare root, 3/4 ft., 50c.....	10
Crepe Myrtle (Lagerstroemia).....	50c - \$1.50.....	10
Cydonia—japonica (Japanese Flowering Quince).....	bare root, 50c.....	10
Deutzia—crenata.....	bare root, 4/6 ft., 75c.....	10
Elm—Ulmus Americana.....	bare root, 5/6 ft., 50c; 6/8 ft., 75c; 8/10 ft., \$1.00.....	10
Elmus pumila.....	balled, 5/6 ft., \$1.25.....	10
Flowering Peach (Prunus Persica).....	4/6 ft., 75c.....	10
Lemon Verbena (Lippia citriodora).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	10
Mulberry (Teas Weeping).....	5/7 ft., \$2.50.....	10
Russian Mulberry.....	5/7 ft., 50c.....	10
Philadelphus—grandiflora.....	3/4 ft., 50c.....	10
Platanus—orientalis (Plane Tree).....	bare root, 4/5 ft., 60c; 6/8 ft., \$1.00; 8/12 ft., \$2.00.....	10
Platanus—racemosus (Calif. Sycamore).....	bare root, 5/6 ft., 75c.....	10
Populus—carolinensis (Poplar).....	bare root, 4/5 ft., 50c.....	10
Populus—nigra italica (Lombardy).....	bare root, 6 ft., 50c; 7/8 ft., \$1.00; extras, \$1.50-\$2.00.....	10
Purple Leafed Plum (Prunus Pisardi).....	bare root, 4/6 ft., 75c.....	10
Robina Pseudacacia.....	bare root, 5/6 ft., 50c; 6/8 ft., 75c.....	10
Spirea—anthony waterer.....	{ bare root, 3/4 ft., 75c.....	10
Spirea—van houtti (Bridal Wreath).....		
Sycamore (see Platanus).....		10
Umbrella Tree.....	bare root, 5/6 ft., 75c; 6/8 ft., \$1.00.....	10
Weigelia.....	bare root, 4/6 ft., 50c.....	10
Weeping Willow.....	bare root, 6 ft., 75c.....	10

CONIFEROUS TREES AND SHRUBS

Araucaria—excelsa (Star Pine).....	gal. cans, \$2.00-\$5.00.....	11
Cedrus—atlantica.....	balled, 2/3 ft., \$2.50; 3/4 ft., \$3.50; 5 ft., \$5.00.....	11
Cedrus—deodora.....	balled, \$1.00 per foot.....	11
Chamaecyparis—lawsoni.....		
(Lawson Cypress).....	gal. cans, 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.25.....	11
Chamaecyparis—lawsoniana alumni.....	gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.50.....	11
(Blue Lawson Cypress).....	balled, 20/24 in., \$1.75; 24/30 in., \$2.50.....	11
Cupressus—arizonica (Arizona Cypress).....	flats, \$3.50; gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.25-\$2.00.....	11
Cupressus—macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress).....	flats, \$3.00; gal. cans, 50c; balled, \$1.25.....	11
Cupressus—sempervirens (Italian Cypress).....	gal. cans, 75c; balled, \$1.25-\$3.00.....	11

CONIFEROUS TREES AND SHRUBS

NAME	SIZES AND PRICES	Page
Cryptomeria—elegans.....	gal. cans, 75c; balled, \$1.75.....	11
Incense Cedar (Libocedrus).....	balled, \$2.00 - \$3.00.....	12
Juniperus—chinensis (Chinese juniper).....	balled, \$2.00 - \$3.50.....	11
Juniperus—excelsa.....	balled, \$1.50.....	11
Juniperus—hibernica.....	balled, \$1.50 to \$2.50.....	11
Juniperus—pfitzeriana (Spreading J.).....	balled, \$2.00 - \$3.50.....	12
Juniperus—procumbens (Trailing J.).....	balled, \$1.25 - \$2.00.....	12
Juniperus—rigidus.....	balled, \$2.00 - \$3.00.....	12
Juniperus—sabina.....	balled, \$1.50.....	12
Juniperus—virginiana.....	gal. cans, 75c; balled, \$1.25-\$2.00.....	12
Libocedrus—decurrens.....	balled, \$1.50.....	12
Picea—excelsa (Norway Spruce).....	balled, 18/24 in., \$1.50-\$3.00.....	12
Picea—pungens glauca.....	balled, 18 in. to 24 in., \$1.50 - \$3.00.....	12
Pinus—canariensis (Canary Island Pine).....	gal. cans, 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50; balled, \$2.00-\$5.00.....	12
Pinus—radiata.....	gal. cans, 50c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.50; balled, \$2.00-\$2.50.....	12
Pinus—halapensis.....	balled, 4 ft., \$1.50-\$2.00.....	12
Sequoia—gigantea.....	established specimen, 4-6 ft., \$20.00 - \$30.00.....	12
Sequoia—sempervirens (California Redwood).....	gal. cans, 75c; 5-gal. cans, \$1.25.....	12
Taxus—Yew.....	gal. cans, \$1.00.....	12
Thuja—ellwageriana.....	balled, 18/18 in., \$2.00.....	12
Thuja—orientalis aurea nana (Dwarf Golden Arborvitae).....	18 in., \$1.50; 20-in., \$1.75; 30-in., \$2.00; extras, \$2.50.....	12
Thuja—orientalis elegantissima.....	3 ft., \$2.50; 4 ft., \$3.00.....	12
Thuja—orientalis bonita.....	Same price as Dwarf Golden.....	12
(Green Arborvitae).....		
Thuja—Texana Glauca.....	4 ft., \$2.00; 5 ft., \$2.50.....	12

VINES AND TRAILERS

Ampelopsis—guiniquifolia (Virginia Creeper).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	13
Ampelopsis—veitchi (Boston Ivy).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	13
Bignonia—cherere.....	} gal. cans, 50c.....	13
Bignonia—tweediana.....		
Bignonia—venusta.....		
Bignonia—violacea.....		
Bougainvillea—Brazilianis.....	gal. cans, 75c.....	13
Bougainvillea—Crimson Lake.....	5-gal. cans, \$2.50.....	13
English Ivy—helix (Hedera).....	3-in. pots, 10c.....	13
Euonymus—radians.....	gal. cans, 50c; 3-in. pots, 15c.....	13
Ficus—repens (creeping rubber) (Fig).....	2½-in. pots, 15c.....	13
Honeysuckle.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	13
Jasminum—grandiflorum.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	13
Jasminum—primulinum.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	13
Kudzu Vine.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	13
Lantana—Trailing.....	2 in. pots, 15c; gal. cans, 35c.....	13
Passiflora (Passion Vine).....	gal. cans, 75c.....	13
Smilax.....	2-in. pots, 15c.....	13
Solanum—jasminoides (Potato Vine).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	13
Tecoma—capensis.....	} gal. cans, 50c.....	13
Tecoma—australis.....		
Tecoma—smithii.....		
Vinca—major.....	} 2-in. pots, 10c.....	13
Vinca—major variagatus.....		
Wisteria.....	gal. cans, 75c to \$1.00.....	

PALMS, DRACAENAS, BAMBOOS AND GRASSES

Agave—americana (Century Plant).....	Can secure specimens on order.....	14
Arundo—donax (Hedge Bamboo).....	5-gal. cans, \$1.00.....	14
Bamboos—Giant.....	large containers, \$3.00-\$5.00.....	14
Bamboo—Fishpole.....	5-gal. cans, \$1.00.....	14
Chamaerops—excelsa (Windmill Palm).....	specimens on order.....	14
Cocos—plumosa.....	1/5 ft., \$10.00.....	14
Cyperus (Umbrella Grass).....	3-gal. cans, \$1.00.....	14
Pampas Grass.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	14
Phoenix Canariensis.....	gal. cans, \$1.00; 5-gal. cans, \$1.75.....	14
Dracaena—indivisa (Dragon Palm).....	5-gal. cans, \$1.00 to \$2.50.....	14
Papyrus—antiquorum (Paper Plant).....	3-gal. cans, \$2.00.....	14
Phormium—tenax (New Zealand Flax).....	gal. cans, \$1.25.....	14
Washingtonia—robusta (Washington Fan Palm).....	5-gal. cans, \$1.25.....	14
Yucca—pendula glauca.....	balled, 2 ft., \$2.00.....	14

FERNS

Asparagus—plumosa.....	50c - \$1.50.....	14
Asparagus—sprengarii.....	75c - \$1.00.....	14
Boston.....	50c - \$3.00.....	14
Maidenhair.....	50c - \$3.00.....	14
Sword.....	50c - \$3.00.....	14
Woodwardia.....	5-gal. cans, \$1.50; gal. cans, 50c.....	14

BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS

See Page 15 for varieties.

ROSES

Roses—(For varieties and prices see pages 16, 17, 18.)

NUT BEARING TREES

NAME	SIZES AND PRICES	Page
Pecans—		
Success.....	3/ 5, \$2.50 each; \$22.50 per 10.....	21
Stuart.....	5/ 8, \$3.00 each; \$25.00 per 10.....	21
Schley.....	8/12, \$3.50 each; \$30.00 per 10.....	21
Walnuts—	3/ 4, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.....	21
Eureka.....	4/ 6, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10.....	21
Placencia.....	6/ 8, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.....	21
Payne.....	8/10, \$1.25 each; \$11.00 per 10.....	21
	10/12, \$1.50 each; \$13.50 per 10.....	21
	12/15, \$1.75 each; \$15.50 per 10.....	21
Almonds—		
Texas prolific.....	4/6 ft., 60c each; \$5.00 per 10.....	21
Drake Seedling.....		
Chestnuts.....		

GRAPES

Red Malaga	Tokay	} 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.....	25
Black Morocco	Malvoise		
Black Monukka	Black Prince		
Re Emperor	Black Muscat		
Rose of Peru	Thompson		
Black Hamburg	Cornishon		
Malaga.....			
Mission	Matero	} 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.....	25
Alicante Bouchet	Zinfandel		
Concord.....		25c each; \$1.00 per 5.....	25

DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES

Apples	Peaches	} 4/6 ft. 60c each \$5.00 per 10.....	22
Crabapples	Nectarines		
Pears	Apricots		
Plums	Pomegranates		
Prunes	Figs		
Cherries—			
Sweet.....	4/6 ft. 65c each; \$5.50 per 10.....		23
Sour.....	4/6 ft. 75c each; \$6.50 per 10.....		23
Persimmons—			
Fuyu.....	\$7.00 per 10; \$9.00 per 10.....		25
Hachiya.....	4/6 ft. 80c; 6/8 ft., \$1.00.....		25
Tam-o-pan.....	3/4 ft. 65c each; \$6.00 per 10.....		25

BERRY FRUITS

Loganberry.....	} 20c each; \$1.00 per 6.....	25
Raspberry.....		
Blackberry.....		
Crandall, Mammoth and Cory Thornless.....		

CITRUS FRUITS

(Standard Varieties)	One year, 1/2 to 3/4 Caliper, \$1.75 each; \$16.00 per 10.....	26
Oranges (Navels and Valencias).....	One year, 3/8 to 3/4 Caliper, \$1.85 each; \$17.00 per 10.....	26
Lemons (Eureka and Lisbon).....	Two year, 3/8 to 3/4 Caliper, \$1.85 each; \$17.00 per 10.....	26
Pomelos (Marsh Seedless).....	Two year, 3/4 to 1 Caliper, \$2.00 each; \$19.00 per 10.....	26
	Two year, 1 inch and up, \$2.25 each; \$21.00 per 10.....	26
Kid Glove Oranges—		
Dancy Tangerine and	} One year old, \$2.00 each; \$19.00 per 10.....	26
Satsuma.....		
Kumquat Orange Tree (dwarf).....	Two year old, \$2.50 each; \$22.50 per 10.....	26
Combination Citrus Trees		
(Budded to five varieties).....	\$5.00 each.....	26

SUB-TROPICAL FRUITS

Avocados—		
Puebla.....	} 3/4 ft., \$3.50, and 4/6 ft., \$4.00.....	27
Fuerte.....		
Guavas—		
Red Strawberry.....	gal. cans, 50c.....	27
Yellow Strawberry.....	gal. cans, 50c; balled, 2 ft., \$1.50.....	27
Feijoas (Pineapple Guava).....	Seedlings, 50c; budded, \$1.50.....	27
Loquats—		
Champagne.....	Balled, large, \$2.50.....	27
Thale.....	Balled, large, \$2.50.....	27
Natal Plum (Carissa Grandiflora).....	gal. cans, 50c.....	27
Olives—Mission.....	3/4 ft., 60c each.....	27
Sapota.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00.....	27
Cherimoya.....	75c to \$1.50.....	27

*Number of trees or plants on an acre at
given distances apart*

Distance Apart Each Way	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
8 feet.....	680	785
9 feet.....	537	620
10 feet.....	435	502
12 feet.....	302	348
14 feet.....	222	256
15 feet.....	193	222
16 feet.....	170	195
18 feet.....	134	154
20 feet.....	109	125
22 feet.....	90	104
24 feet.....	75	86
25 feet.....	69	70
30 feet.....	48	55
35 feet.....	35	40
40 feet.....	27	31
50 feet.....	18	20
60 feet.....	12	13
66 feet Pecans.....	10	11

Best Time To Plant

Citrus Trees.....	January to June
Olive Trees.....	February to May
Avocado Trees.....	November to May
Berry Plants.....	January to March
Deciduous Fruit Trees.....	January to March
Deciduous Shade Trees.....	January to March
Deciduous Shrubs.....	January to March
Evergreen Trees.....	November to June
Roses—Dormant.....	January to March
Bedding Plants.....	January to April
Palms.....	January to July

All ornamentals established in pots or containers can be planted during any month of the year.

SPRAYING GUIDE

PEST	CONTROL	PROPORTIONS	METHOD OF APPLICATION
APHIS (Plant Lice)	Nicotine Sulphate (Black Leaf 40)	1 to 500	Hand Sprayer or larger outfit if re- quired. Wherever insects occurs.
BORER	Arsenate of Lead and Weak Soapsuds	½ oz. to 1 gal. Water	Spray on Trees when buds swell in Spring.
BROWN ROT	Bordeaux Spray	1 lb. to 4 gals. Water	Spray when buds first show and when buds are half open.
CODLING MOTH	Arsenate of Lead	1 oz. to 2½ gal. Water	(1) When petals fall. (2) Three weeks later. (3) Ten weeks after fall of petals (4) Four weeks later.
MEALY BUG	Emulsion Oil Spray	1 pt. to 2 gal.	Spray when Plants are dormant, or on Evergreens whenever bugs appear.
MILDEW	Dry Lime, Sulphur (Distilled Sulphur)	Straight	Whenever the fungus appears during the seasons by dusting on plant's leaves.
PEACH LEAF CURL	Dry Lime Sulphur	1 lb. to 4 gals.	Spray when buds swell in spring.
RED SPIDER	Dry Lime, Sulphur and Lime Sulphur Spray	(1) Straight (2) 1 oz. to 1 gal. of Water	In Summer whenever spiders appear.
SCALE	Emulsion Oil (Volck)	1 to 10 or 1 to 20	All through season when the scale appears. (Keep ants controlled)
SNAILS and SLUGS	Arsenate of Lead	1 oz. to 3 gals.	Spray whenever leaves are eaten by the pests.

When mixing spraying materials it is a good plan to have the water a weak solution of soapsuds, as this will enable the poisonous material to stick to the leaves, branches or fruit more readily, as the case may be. Whenever possible, lukewarm water should be used when mixing, as the higher temperature of the water will make the materials put into the water a great deal more soluble.

GENERAL INSTRUCTION *for* CULTIVATION *and* IRRIGATION

Most of the trouble experienced by the layman in growing hardy and excellent specimens of ornamental plants can be traced to improper cultivation, fertilizing or pruning. The care of such plants does not require the services of an expert. If the following instructions are carried out, the amateur will have success.

All upright growing shrubs should be cultivated after each irrigation, working the soil to a fine mulch to a depth of three to six inches. This work should be done as soon as the soil can be worked without sticking to the cultivating tool. Each plant should be cultivated over an area as large as the plant itself is in circumference and the ground loosened to the same depth each time. Frequent cultivation will hold the moisture at the roots and cut your water bills.

Another way in which to conserve water and save yourself a great deal of hard manual labor is to fill the irrigation basin around the plant with three to six inches of lawn clippings, straw or leaves. When it is time to irrigate again, do not remove this material, just let the water run in and fill the basin.

Very often it is the case that plants get too much water as well as too little, however, you

must be governed by the soil itself. A sandy loam will require frequent irrigation, in some cases every few days, while a heavy clay soil properly cultivated will go four to six weeks without water. One should study the individual plants to determine the quantity of water necessary to keep it in the best of condition. Plants with small dry appearing leaves have a close cellular structure and will thrive on very little water; while those with thick, fleshy leaves and loose cell structure require an abundance of water. Do not treat them alike, study the plant, watch the reaction to irrigating. Don't just sprinkle with water, dig basins and fill with sufficient water to reach the feeding roots.

When plants are first put out, it is not usually necessary to add fertilizer to the soil. This is particularly true of "Bare Root Plants." The first tender roots put out by the plant are very easily burned by hot fertilizers. It is perfectly safe to wait at least six months before adding any fertilizer to the soil. For the amateur it is probably advisable to use well rotted barnyard manure, but don't use too much. One or two spadeful every six months is sufficient for a full grown shrub, varying the amount according to the size of the plant.

PRUNING

Many people who really wish to keep their shrubs and trees in prime condition are very reluctant to do any pruning for fear of ruining the plant. Consider just what the pruning is to accomplish, whether for bloom, fruit, open growth or hedge effect, then study the individual plant and you will soon discover just where the fruit is borne, on what branches the bloom appears and whether on one or two-year-old wood. For instance, most of the "Red Berry" plants produce berries on branches two years old and never produce a second crop on the same wood, therefore when these branches have served their purpose they should be removed to allow the plant to develop new producing branches. This will also help to keep the plant down to an even size year after year, always keeping new growth in evidence.

Some of the "Spring Bloomers" may be treated in the same manner, such as Spireas, Syringas, Weigelas, etc. All should be pruned after the most beautiful blooming period of the plant has passed.

Don't make the common mistake of letting a plant grow until unsightly before cutting it back. Such method not only destroys the natural beauty of the plants' shape, but reduces the bloom or fruit to a minimum, and soon you will have an unsightly lot of plants, all looking alike.

Plants grown strictly for foliage may be broadly classed as follows: The "loose type" and the "solid type," the latter need little pruning. The loose type or open growers are usually spoiled in pruning. During the winter the tallest branches should be thinned out to keep the plant at a consistently beautiful size and shape. Select the branches that have grown too tall and cut them out well down in the plant. Do not select too many stems from one part of the plant or their removal will leave a decided "hole" that will be some time in filling; select from all parts of the plant as evenly as possible. Don't trim on top only, such practice will soon ruin the appearance.

There is not sufficient space in this catalog to cover the pruning of deciduous or citrus trees, however, we will be only too glad to furnish any information to cover your particular needs.

SPRAYING

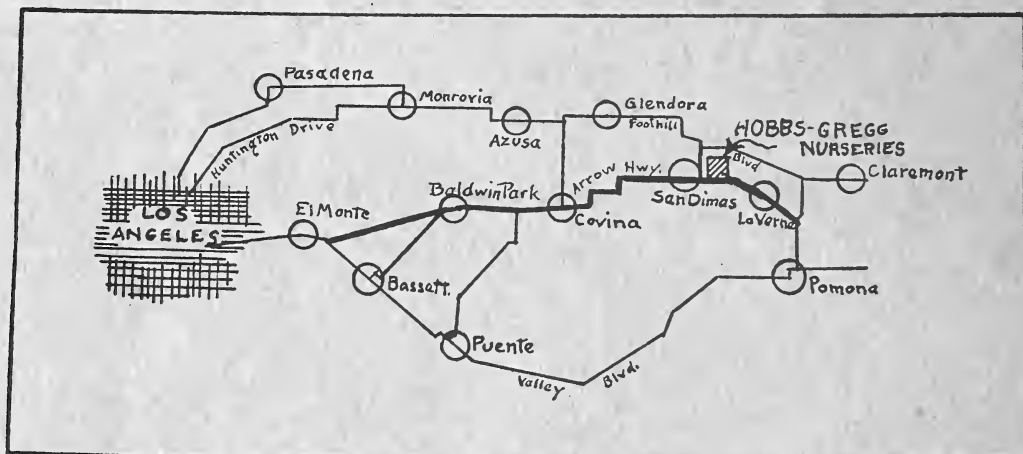
Spraying is very important in the culture of plants and receives far too little attention by the average person. There are many different insects and fungus pests that must be controlled if good, hardy and healthy plants are to be obtained. For this purpose we have prepared a condensed spray-

ing calendar for your guide on the last page of this catalog. It lists the various insects or fungus and the most efficient method for their control.

There are several small spraying and dusting machines on the market that will make this work easy for you. We carry in stock all necessary equipment for every spraying need.

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